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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

*On the comparative VALUE of the different PRODUCTIONS of the FINE ARTS.*

GIBBON, relating, in his 24th chapter, the events of the Emperor Julian's expedition into Persia, describes, with his usual force of painting, the entire destruction of "three stately palaces, laboriously enriched with every production that could gratify the luxury and pride of an eastern monarch." After which he makes the reflection, that these wanton ravages need not excite in our breasts any vehement emotions of pity or resentment. "A single naked statue, (says he,) finished by the hand of a Grecian artist, is of more genuine value than all these rude and costly monuments of barbaric labour."

I reperused this passage just after viewing, with great delight, Mr. Daniell's exquisite Views of the remains of ancient Edifices in Hindostan; and it led me to consider, with some attention, the foundation of Mr. Gibbon's sentiment, as far as it related to the comparison of different works of art. It appeared to me, that the purposes of those arts, which have not mere utility for their object, might be classed under the two heads of *imitation* and *creation*; and that the true mode of estimating the respective value of productions in the two classes, was, to examine the nature of the ideas acquired by the mind on the view of each. Simple imitation, if executed in a perfect manner, excites, in the first place, a sense of admiration of the skill of the artist, which is doubtless a pleasing emotion, and connected with enlarged ideas of the human powers. But the effect of an imitation must finally depend upon the thing imitated; and if that be either void of intrinsic beauty or grandeur, or such as is rendered indifferent to us through frequent occurrence, it cannot be said that the mind has made any considerable acquisition by contemplating it. The Dutch school of painting abounds with objects of this kind. We are struck with the accuracy with which a carpet, or a piece of household-furniture, is represented, and wonder at the skill and labour bestowed on a head, in which every hair

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and wrinkle is exactly delineated; but, after all, nothing is produced except a likeness of realities which every where meet our eyes. Now, what is the naked Grecian statue to which Gibbon alludes, but, for the most part, an imitation of this kind? I know I shall be told of Apollos and Venuses which surpass in grace and beauty all ideas of the human form that can be derived from the observation of real nature. But, not to suggest that super-human figures are in some sense akin to monsters—what are the gladiators, athletes, dancers, listening-slaves, &c. which are the admired productions of Grecian art, but forms of common life transferred to marble? Exquisite skill, indeed, is displayed in these imitations; but the skill of the artist is the only impression which they convey to the mind above the same figures in flesh and blood. It is a great mistake to suppose that the taste of Greece itself was so simple and chastised as to be content with such performances.—When its artists meant to elevate and astonish, they did not confine themselves to common materials and every-day models. The most celebrated works of their great sculptors, which were consecrated to religion, and intended to inspire the sublimest emotions, were of colossal dimensions, and richly decorated with gold and ivory.

In the estimate of art we may therefore allow *creation* the precedence over *imitation*. Besides the novelty that always accompanies attempts to create, an unlimited scope is afforded for all the beauty and grandeur that the mind is capable of conceiving. I presume, that Mr. Gibbon could scarcely have hesitated to place a Grecian temple higher in the scale than a Grecian statue. What the architecture of the palaces of King Sapor was, he knew as little as myself; and his epithet of *barbaric* is no more than classical cant. But if they bore any resemblance to that style of oriental building, of which Mr. Daniell has given us specimens of such remote antiquity, neither greatness of design, nor fanciful variety of ornament, could be wanting to them. And, I presume, few

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curious observers of ancient art, in the least emancipated from the prejudices of early education, would regard with indifference or contempt any subsisting relics of an age and country which we know to have been far advanced in civilized luxury. There is something in magnitude of dimensions alone which expands the mind, and aggrandises our ideas of human power; and, in that view, the existence of the Egyptian pyramids, little as they imply of refined art, is of more value to the speculatist than that of any single remain of painting or sculpture. But when magnitude is united with useful and ornamental contrivances, all conspiring to a great whole, devoted to purposes of splendour and magnificence, it is petty fastidiousness to regard the work with contempt, because it deviates from those models which have obtained the exclusive admiration of local and artificial taste. There appears to me an intrinsic beauty in the domes, spires, and pinnacles, of an oriental structure, depending upon principles anterior to all architectural rules, which it requires only eyes and imagination to perceive. These principles are the love of novelty, which is gratified by the creation of objects of which nature and common art afford no examples—the sense of sublimity, called into exertion by the vast height and extent of the edifices—the perception of elegance, grace, lightness, and variety with uniformity, which is excited by the fine invention which many of them display—and, finally, the reflex sentiment of human power, art, and civilization, carried back to remote periods, which they cannot fail to suggest to the speculative mind.

The art that can effect all this is surely nothing less than *barbaric*, if the epithet have any other meaning than what Grecian and Roman pride affixed to it; and he who would turn away his eyes from such a relic, to fix them upon a Torso fished up from the Tyber, must, in my opinion, have a taste strangely perverted by the pedantry of connoisseurship. To conclude, *that* appears to me the most valuable product of art which adds most to our stock of grand and beautiful ideas; not *that* which implies the highest degree of individual skill in the artist. CRITO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

IT is, perhaps, not generally known, that Mr. BONNYCASTLE'S *Elements of Geometry* have lately been translated into Turkish, and have been printed at the press which has recently been established in Constantinople.

A Turkish Preface to the work has been affixed by the Translator; and as it exhibits a very curious and original specimen of the light in which the Turks view the sciences, a faithful Translation of it has been deemed worthy of a place in the Monthly Magazine.

#### PREFACE.

IN the name of God, clement and merciful. Praise and thanksgiving without end be rendered, worship and adoration without bounds be given, to the Supreme Being, the creator of the elementary world and celestial spheres, whose pure essence has no similitude nor associate; and consequently let us pray for and implore due blessings without number on our Master, the founder of our holy religion, revealed and demonstrated by the infallibility of the seal of the Prophete and chief of Apostles. Let us also pray for those worthies, his kinsmen, and the primitive believers: which being accomplished, be it known, that for strength of argument, subtilty of investigation, and strictness of demonstration, geometry holds a decided pre-eminence over the other established sciences. Astronomy, the art of mensuration, the knowledge of the latitudes and longitudes of places, called geography, are derived from and depend on this noble science. By means of geometry, the art of war also has been brought to its present state of grandeur and perfection; the construction of forts, trenches, and other fortified works; the plans and designs of encampments; the digging and loading of mines; the throwing of bombs; the building of bridges and ships: in short, most of the necessities and conveniencies of this life being connected with and having a dependence on this admirable science. It becomes, therefore, an indispensable duty to cultivate it with the greatest care and assiduity; for, independently of its other great advantages, geometry, like logic, that standard of human reason, investigates truth, and forms the mind to rectitude, by establishing a habit of close thinking and accurate reasoning; yet for justness and precision it is far superior to all the syllogisms hitherto invented. The regularity of its first principles, the concatenation of its parts, the simplicity, clearness, and convincing certainty, of its demonstrations, the universality of its application, and practical utility, being in all cases comprehensive and obvious. Now the books composed by the ancients on the above-mentioned science, owing to the disorder and confusion of the text, are very defective and obscure. The moderns, too, have rejected what ought to have been retained;



tained; and, with an idea of improvement, have introduced many exceptionable principles, whereby the subject is rendered still more perplexed. Of the works of the ancients, therefore, the most celebrated and universally esteemed is that which contains the Elements of Geometry attributed to Euclid: nevertheless, in laying down and explaining the definitions, postulates, and axioms, he is somewhat confused and inaccurate. The enunciations of some of the theorems and problems are liable to profound objections. Some passages are so intricate, that the meaning is altogether unintelligible, and many of the demonstrations are exceedingly lax. Moreover, by considering attentively, it will be found that some of the premises are falsely assumed; many of the propositions, as they are extant in the copies, are not legally demonstrated; and in the course of the work he has committed several paralogisms. The method of proof, also, which Euclid has adopted, on some occasions is vague and unsatisfactory; as the best judges have shewn by irrefragable arguments, who, after having examined with due caution, have detected the fallacy of his reasoning. Nevertheless, if there be any clue or way of deducing and inferring one geometrical truth from another, in a logical manner, as a necessary consequence, the plan and method which Euclid has struck out is most natural and judicious. In order, therefore, to adhere as closely as possible to the said plan, both in matter and form, the present truly valuable performance was undertaken in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine from the Nativity of Jesus, (on whom be peace,) which is the year one thousand two hundred and three, according to the date of the Retreat (*Hegirè*), of the most perfect Apostle. At this time one of the geometers of England, named Bonnycastle, professor of mathematics and philosophy, endowed with nice and subtle discrimination, and pre-eminent in the sciences, actuated by a laudable desire of restoring the Elements of Euclid, and of rendering the subject more familiar and perspicuous, by avoiding a needless proximity, and omitting such propositions as are of no immediate utility, and by substituting others which have an evident connection, has abridged the most essential parts of the science, and has, at the same time, preserved methodical precision and rigour of demonstration, and has pointed out and rectified, with scientific candour, several errors which occurred in the work. The art of mensuration, and the

properties of numbers, not appertaining to pure geometry, are rejected; and those books, at the end of Euclid, which treat of the five Platonic bodies, not being of any very extensive use in their application, are here omitted.

The above work being, as it were, melted down in the crucible of the understanding, like pure gold freed from its base alloy, consists of eight books of pure geometry, brought into a short compass, and rendered quite clear and familiar; and in the opinion of the learned, the work is unequalled for general utility and facility of comprehension.

The above-mentioned book contains, indeed, the elements of geometry only; yet it is manifest that from thence the principles of the art of war, the arrangement of military stores, the management of artillery, the defence of the frontiers and fortified places, and the most effectual means of resisting the mischievous attacks of an enemy, with innumerable other solid advantages, may be ultimately deduced.

The supreme Lord and Ruler of the universe, whose works and decrees are begun and executed in beautiful order and sublimity, whose essence is infinite, having in his boundless wisdom thought fit to give stability to the religion of Islam, and restore order to the ever-enduring empire, did by his divine favour raise up an Emperor with the youthful fortune of the wise Darius, Lord of the Khalifate, possessed of sound judgment, viz. a Sultan of the race of Sultans, Sultan Selim Khan the Third, son of Sultan Mustafa Khan the Third, son of Sultan Ahmed Khan the Third; may God grant him long to live and gloriously to reign; and may God preserve his empire and his subjects, and give authority to his, and stability to his ordinances, till the end of time. This Master of the world formed the gracious and beneficial design of disciplining his troops, and of introducing salutary regulations into the war-department; which matters depend chiefly on geometry for their explanation: and as the above-mentioned books were composed in the English language, this must also be known, previous to deriving from the work any advantage: in order, therefore, to extend its use also to the Musulman regions, this humble, deficient Selim, the geometrician, your servant, having in my youth studied the mathematics under the above mentioned master, as a specimen of what I had learnt, did purpore to translate the said book: but the Turkish not being my native language, I was obliged to have recourse to the

the assistance of some one of the country, skilled in geometry, that by consulting him I might make use of appropriate terms, correct the solecisms, and construct the phrases according to the true idiom of the language, which person is Husein Risky, native of Taman, second sub master of the well appointed new mathematical academy; and in concert with him, by God's help, it was translated into the Turkish language; and solely by dint of the good fortune of the King of Kings, to whom all princes bow the neck, and by the encouragement and protection of his Imperial Majesty, which fertilizes and brings to maturity, the work is now brought to a happy conclusion. Those readers who have a just taste, and right notions of things, will consider, that, owing to the frailty of human nature, no book but that of God alone can be perfect; therefore if they happen to meet with any faults or obscurities, we hope they will have the goodness to correct and amend them.

It remains to say, that, besides bestowing the greatest care and attention which lay in our power in the composition and arrangement of this Translation, we have also made an addition thereto of some new and useful propositions. Several objections and critical remarks, which have hitherto escaped the notice of commentators, are placed at the end of the book: therefore those students who wish to have a true idea of the science, and of the unexceptionable principles on which it is founded, ought carefully to consult what is there written for their instruction. So farewell.

*The First Book of the Elements of Geometry.*

Be it known, that every science has its subject, principles, and theorems.

The subject of a science is that which treats of its essential properties; accordingly the subject of geometry is magnitude, existing by the essential properties of continued quantity.

The principles of a science are those things which are requisite for establishing the theorems, and these are of two kinds. The first kind are the ideal principles, i. e. the definitions of such terms as are used in that science. The second kind are the syllogistic principles, which arise from the arrangement and comparison of the propositions themselves. Now if those propositions are self-evident, they are called axioms; but if they are not self-evident, yet nevertheless are easily and reasonably conceived to be possible, then they are called postulates; and if some

propositions are admitted with doubt and hesitation, until demonstrated in their proper places, they are called anticipated propositions; and from these anticipated propositions, how much soever others may have made use of them, yet as they are not held in esteem or repute, this book is entirely free.

The theorems of a science are those propositions, wherein, by means of the ideal and syllogistic principles combined, we investigate certain properties.

In geometry the said propositions are either practical or speculative: the practical requires the previous construction of something unfinished, and afterwards to demonstrate it: the speculative requires only the demonstration of something that is already constructed.

Now as every book whatsoever rests necessarily on its ideal and syllogistic principles, therefore this book also must rest on the definitions, axioms, and postulates; which being the things requisite in geometry, we have above explained; and so God help us through.

*Definitions.*

Solid, surface, line, point, &c. &c. &c. as in the original Elements.

*Conclusion of the Notes and Critical Remarks.*

By the assistance of the Lord of the Universe, the work which we had undertaken, draws near to a conclusion; and it is evident, from the preceding remarks, how much the Elements of Euclid have been vitiated and spoilt by unskilful editors. Whoever attentively considers and reflects on the above blemishes, will be surprised and disgusted at the indecent behaviour of those people, who, without any capacity or requisite abilities, pretend to teach others; and who, not knowing even the principles of the science, and unable to comprehend even the simplest theorem in geometry, pick up here and there a few practical rules, and, throwing them together in a loose disorderly manner, arrogate to themselves the title of *scavans*. Such men, instead of assuming unbecoming airs of importance, should first learn the moral duties of modesty and decorum. — Now in order to form a true and decided judgment whether a proposition is or is not legally and scientifically demonstrated, the rules of logic should be known previously to commencing the study of geometry. The greater part of those who begin to learn the Elements, content themselves generally with barely knowing some of the properties of the figures, without troubling



troubling themselves to investigate in what manner those properties have been demonstrated to exist; for which reason they remain always in ignorance, and consequently liable to error. But as this Work has corrected the faults, and removed the blemishes, which were in Euclid, and as it was undertaken in order to serve as an introduction for those who wish to know the reason of things, and who earnestly desire to make a progress in the mathematics and natural philosophy, as they are now taught, by means of demonstration and experiment, we hope for their sakes that the trouble we have had in translating it will not prove altogether useless, and that it will prove acceptable to all those capable of distinguishing a strict and legitimate demonstration.

It remains to say, that a more comprehensive and scientific form might have been given to this book; but as it was particularly designed for the use of beginners, the advantage of the present method appeared superior to every other consideration.

While preparing and arranging this Translation, we examined and collated with it the Elements of Euclid, by Nasir-ed-din Tounsy; when it appeared that the foregoing remarks and objections were equally applicable to that Work also.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A Considerable time ago, I read a letter from one of your Correspondents, complaining of the sufferings endured in a journey, from the disproportionate size of a stage-coach to the passengers it carried. It might have been expected that the notice of so frequent an evil would have been followed by some proposals for redress; but, in fact, supineness in matters of public concern is one of the characteristics of this country; and almost every one calculates whether it is not better for himself to submit to an inconvenience, than to take any trouble in preventing its recurrence to himself and others. For my own part, I confess that it is only the stimulus of pain not yet forgotten, that has induced me to take up the subject.

A short time since, I entered the fifth into a stage-coach, (I shall openly name it—the *Luton and Ampthill*.) One side was so completely filled by two tolerably bulky persons, that no doubt was left which I was to take. With difficulty I squeezed in the midst of the other two,

and was thrown so forwards, that I not only sat very ill at ease, but touched the opposite seat with my knees. It was agreed by all, that to have placed a sixth would have been impossible; yet we were under continual alarms lest our coachman should force another upon us. I need say little of the cramps and aches endured in riding thirty or forty miles under such circumstances. They completely destroyed the pleasure I should otherwise have derived from an agreeable set of companions. Now, I think it cannot be denied, that to take an adequate price for conveying passengers from place to place, and not to provide the means for doing this with a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience, is downright imposition. The person who takes his place, can know nothing of his accommodations beforehand, and has a right to expect that the space provided should bear a proportion to the number carried, and that six are not, by dint of cramming, to be compressed into the room of four. It is surely no trifling consideration, that not a day in the year passes in which numbers of public vehicles go out from, and arrive at, London, with companies of passengers, the comfort of whose journey is entirely destroyed by such unjust treatment.

I am not much of a projector, but I am tempted, Sir, on the present occasion, to offer a remedial plan, which some of your abler Correspondents may consider and improve. Let all the stage-coaches going from London be placed under the inspection of the commissioners of hackney-coaches, for the purpose of enforcing a certain dimension of inside length and breadth, accommodated (according to some fair and reasonable calculation,) to the proposed number of passengers. Let every such coach be obliged, under a heavy penalty, to have on the outside, in a conspicuous place, a small plate, (stamped by the office,) indicating the number it is to carry, and let all passengers be entitled to resist any attempt on the part of the coachman to introduce more. A small fee for the admeasurement and plate would be a sufficient recompence for the trouble incurred by the office: indeed, considering the heavy taxes already levied on every mode of travelling, it would not be much for Government to confer such a benefit on the public *gratis*.

I flatter myself some attention will be paid to this proposal. In the meantime you may depend upon it, Mr. Editor, that whenever I again meet with a similar imposition,

position, I shall furnish you with the name of the vehicle, which I hope you will not omit to print; and I heartily wish others of your readers may do the like. Your's, &c. A. J.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
I WAS glad to see the Memoirs of the late Mr. Hugh Farmer announced in your last number. But some of your readers were rather surprised to read the notice given of their being accompanied with a piece of this learned author "never before published," said to be "the only one of his MSS. preserved from the flames." It is certain, that his order to his executors in his will was, to burn them all without exception, and there can be no doubt of their punctual compliance, for which, indeed, they have been censured, as one or two of the pieces had been fully prepared for the press. Dr. Kippis, who had perused some of them, very much lamented their destruction, and in the *Biographica Britannica*, after a review of his printed works, he expressly says, "Here closes our account of Mr. Farmer as an author; for though he pursued his literary inquiries, nothing more ever did or ever can make its public appearance." It may therefore admit of a Query, (if the piece announced be really the production of Mr. Farmer's pen,) whether the intended editor came possessed of it in a fair and honourable way? and, if so, whether it be prudent or just to bring it forth to the public, after Mr. Farmer had so expressly ordered all his MSS. to be destroyed? I, for one, among others, should be glad to see this matter clearly explained and satisfactorily vindicated, who am, Sir,

Your's, &c. QUERIST.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
MY attention, the other day, was arrested by the omission of the augment in the word "*ἀνυχνησι*," in verse 270 of the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles.

As this was contrary to the Canon of Porion, "the polar star of Grecian lore," I consulted the Preface of his *Hecuba*, in hopes that I might find it in the list of exceptions, but was disappointed.

I shall, therefore, be obliged to your learned readers for any information, but particularly for reference to any commentator who has noticed this passage.

The insertion of the above in your valuable Miscellany will oblige, your's, &c. *Barnet, Feb. 20, 1804.* WM. MARR.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,  
UNDERSTANDING that Mr. Benjamin Flower, of Cambridge, has in contemplation to publish, by subscription, the Miscellaneous Works of the late Mr. Robert Robinson, and that a part of the profits is to be appropriated to the widow, I beg permission to make a remark or two on N. N.'s Letter, in your last month's Magazine; conceiving, that it has a tendency, though, I doubt not, without N. N.'s intention, to discredit the writings of Mr. Robinson, and, consequently, to defeat the aim of Mr. Flower, which is, to benefit the widow by this publication.

I shall pass over what has been said by Mr. Cole on one hand, and in the *Cantabrigiana* on the other; and shall only notice what N. N. says relative to Oldmixon, and to the credulity and scurrility of Robinson, in his *Syllabus of Lectures on Nonconformity*; at the same time, giving perfect credit to N. N. for his claim to the character of a moderate and judicious man.

Of Oldmixon, to whom N. N. alludes as Robinson's pole-star in some matters, I can say little, I acknowledge; for I know little. But, if Oldmixon has been a writer for a party, as he has been represented, it should be recollected, that the other party, also, had their writers: and, it may be presumed, nay, it is certain, that the *low-party* have, in many instances, been misrepresented by them. Candour itself, therefore, cannot but think it reasonable, that the oppressed, likewise, should have their historians; and it is natural to suppose, that many facts, suppressed, or misrepresented, by the *high-party*, are to be found only in such historians' writings. If Wood, the author of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, has not been very much belied, he has distorted and misrepresented things relative to those times. Robinson, amidst his miscellaneous and extensive reading, had doubtless read Oldmixon; but, as the *Cantabrigiana* shews, his credulity was not beguiled into the belief of the fact alluded to by N. N. Whether it is maintained by Oldmixon, I know not; but should that author be deemed a mere party-writer, it is certain, that Robinson was conversant with historians of a higher character.

As to the virulence of Robinson, in his *Syllabus of Lectures*, it should be recollected in what a situation he had placed himself, when writing that work. He was allowed, by all who knew him, to be a man of great benevolence. I knew him myself for many years, and admired him



him most in that particular view of his character. But in the work alluded to, Sir, he was reviewing the persecutors of a particular period and directing his violence against men *acting* as persecutors; and not against men acting as clergymen, or as bishops. It is but justice to observe, that he makes this distinction in his Preface. In the same Preface, also, he certainly speaks very severely against the Established Church, but not till after he has been calculating what he apprehended to be its injurious effects on the happiness, principles, and liberties, of the country. At the same time, he puts in a caveat against any misconceptions of his object; intimating, that if he had the whole Established Church at his disposal as much as any sovereign despot had his slaves, he would not deprive it, by force, of one rite, of one ceremony, or of one prayer; that he would only prevent it from imposing formularies and creeds on others, and from doing injury to other societies: in short, that he would separate the church from the state, and leave principles, creeds, and prayers, to shift for themselves. Had Robinson's violence been directed against men acting merely as clergymen, or bishops, and not as persecutors; had it been groundless attack or indiscriminate censure, I should not have taken notice of N. N.'s Letter; but, taking into the account the times of which Robinson was writing, and the facts to which he appeals, I conclude that his language was violent only against intolerance, and betrayed no malignity of heart. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

G. DYER.

P.S. The writer of this Letter certainly does not believe nor approve many things that will be maintained in Robinson's miscellaneous works: but, independently of a wish for the interest of his widow, he is convinced that this Miscellany will give proof of very benevolent feelings, and many liberal sentiments. He has, therefore, taken the liberty of dropping these hints. The work will be contained in four volumes, price to subscribers twenty-four shillings: money to be paid on the delivery of books. Names are taken by Mr. Benjamin Flower, at Cambridge; and by Mr. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-yard.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Magazine for last April, a Letter from Common Sense, I will trouble you with a few Observations on the same subject.

Experience has proved that a foot-soldier should not have either sword or pistol; and that the firelock combining the properties

of both in a superior degree, will be more effectually used by the man who has not other arms to depend upon, or to encumber him.

Amongst other improvements on the arms of the British soldiers, the lengthening the bayonet ought to be adopted, as it would increase the advantage which they have ever had over their enemies in the use of it: the bayonets should also be screwed on, instead of the present mode of fixing them.

The locks, which are the most essential, are in every particular objectionable; to remedy this, an advanced price must be given, and the trifling additional expence of five shillings would be sufficient.

Our flints are the worst in Europe, and indeed in the world; for the correctness of which assertion, I appeal to all soldiers who have had an opportunity of comparing them.

The powder is much better than what was formerly issued for the use of the army, but it is not so good as it should be; at any rate I would recommend a priming of the best to be put into every cartridge, by which the touchhole and pan would not be so soon clogged as they usually are.

I think it would be a good plan to have one of the divisions of the tin-magazines filled with cartridges, the balls of which to be cut nearly through into four equal pieces; which at close quarters must have great effect, because they would separate as soon as fired, and do the business of four bullets.

I cannot agree with your friend, that the charge is a favourite movement with the French; on the contrary, I think it is notorious that they seldom offer it to us, and commonly decline it, *sans ceremonie*, when offered to themselves by an equal body of British soldiers. Your's, &c.

TIM. SKIVER, serjeant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your last Number, mentions, that Chatterton was buried at Pancras. I always understood that he was buried in the burial-ground of the work-house to St. Andrew's, Holborn, in Shoe-lane. I visited his grave some years since, and was directed to a spot at the right-hand side of the lower end of the inclosure. Some boards covered the pit, (for so the keeper of the work-house called it,) and he said that it was then, (in 1792,) quite full, so that they had occasion

occasion to open another near it.—The controversy about the authenticity of Rowley's Poems, is, I trust, now at an end; and there are few who do not attribute every line of them to the imagination of that wonderful genius and unfortunate youth, who, under a happier train of circumstances might have lived in happiness and honour, beloved, courted, and admired; and whose remains might have been borne in solemn pomp to the grand sepulchre of all our worthies, amid the tears and respect of the good and great, but who died in despair, and was thrown undistinguished into the *burial-pit* of a work-house.

There is one internal piece of evidence, that the Poems were written by Chatterton, which has never been taken notice of by any commentator, and which might be drawn out into a long analysis, but I shall confine myself merely to the hint, as any reader may make an experiment of the justice of my remark. It appears to me that Chatterton wrote the Poems first in modern English, and then altered the spelling, and sprinkled them with ancient words, according as he could find ancient words which would suit the measure and emphasis of the line. What leads me to this idea is, that in nineteen instances out of twenty, the ancient word may be supplied by a modern one of the same meaning, and exactly of so many syllables as will fall in with the metre of the line.

I have sometime had an intention of publishing an edition of Rowley's Poems, in a modern dress, which could easily be done by merely altering the spelling, and substituting modern words in room of the obsolete, which would confirm my hypothesis, and perhaps gain Chatterton more readers than he has at present.

I conceive that my hypothesis diminishes "*The wonder of so young a man being so perfectly acquainted with the language of antiquity as to write it with perfect familiarity and ease*" I think he did *not* write it with *ease*. I think he wrote his Poems in modern English, and then looked into his glossary for old words, and where he found old words which would exactly supply the place of the modern, he adopted them. My meaning will be perfectly understood by those who are judges of Latin composition; it is a common saying, that "to write good Latin, we must *think* in Latin;" the idioms, the tone, the style must be Latin; and therefore youth are intrusted by judicious masters to put down their first thoughts in Latin, and *not* to write them in English first, and

then translate their own English; for, if they do, it will inevitably appear English-Latin patch-work. In the composition of one scholar, we can see that he is perfect master of the Latin language, while in that of another, (though there be no false concord, no error,) we can evidently see that he has consulted his dictionary for every word. Now this appears to me to have been exactly the case with Chatterton. His late editor observes, (vol. 2. p. 517,) that the deeds which are to be found in the third volume, written in modern English, were designed probably to be *filled up*, like a painter's sketch, the first opportunity. I perfectly agree with the editor; and I verily believe, that the Poems were *filled up* in the same manner, though we are not in possession of the first outlines, which Chatterton carefully destroyed. The deeds add weight to my conjecture, which I had formed long before I had seen them. C. V. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent J. C.'s remarks on the incrustation formed by the New-River water, induced me to make some experiments; the results of which, being phenomena not generally, if ever, noticed by chemists, perhaps you may think them worthy insertion.

I found that iron-filings very rapidly decomposed a solution of carbonate of lime in carbonated-water; the carbonate of lime being precipitated, and a portion of the iron taken up in its place, by the excess of acid.

Copper filings also decompose this solution, though less rapidly, some of the copper being dissolved in a similar manner by the acid. From this experiment it appears, that carbonic-acid possesses, in a large degree, the property of dissolving copper, as well as iron; the solution afterwards depositing the oxide of copper, in considerable quantity, on the application of heat.

It is evident, that either of the above metals, particularly iron, is improper to form cocks to the conductors of water; water generally containing carbonate of lime; and the inconvenience experienced by the New-River Company, from their use, will be easily accounted for. But, for domestic purposes, water, when boiled, will come equally wholesome from any vessel; as heat, unassisted by the action of the metal, is always sufficient to occasion its purity. I am, &c. R. M.

April 14, 1804.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENCLOSED with this letter you will receive an account of some very important events in the life of the unfortunate Louis XVI. King of France; drawn up by me, from the informations of an eye-witness of the scenes described, *et quarum pars magna fuit*.

This eye-witness was M. le Comte de Moustier, one of the *gardes du corps* who attended the King on his journey from Paris to Varennes, and who is repeatedly mentioned in the course of the narrative.

M. de Moustier came first to England several years ago, from Switzerland, where he had been known, and much regarded, by the late Earl of Northampton. Through the present Earl, then Lord Compton, he was introduced to General Melville, under whose hospitable roof I then resided.

In this way began my acquaintance with M. de Moustier, whom it was impossible to know and not highly to value, as a man of the greatest integrity and private worth.

The journey to Varennes was a constant subject of his conversations with General Melville, at which I took every opportunity to be present.

Independently of the universal sympathy for the unfortunate Louis, General Melville was excited by strong personal motives to take a warm interest in whatever regarded him.

The General had been employed for several months, in the spring and summer of 1783, at the Court of Versailles, on a mission respecting the island of Tobago, which had been taken from us by the gallant Marquis de Bouillé, during the American war, and been ceded to France by the preliminaries of the peace, without any stipulations for many objects of the highest importance to the British proprietors and inhabitants of the colony.

In this situation General Melville had the best opportunities, and he failed not to use them, for procuring information concerning the dispositions and talents of the new sovereign of his countrymen in Tobago.

Every day confirmed the opinion which he had early formed, that Louis was a man of genuine humanity, and love of truth, justice, and order; united with great application to, and sound judgment in, business: and that this opinion was well founded, was evinced beyond all doubt, by the singularly favourable terms granted to the General, for the colony,

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of which he had been the founder, in the beginning of his government of all the islands in the West Indies, ceded by France to Great Britain by the peace of 1763.

M. de Moustier had drawn up a very full Account of the Journey to Varennes, parts of which he used frequently to read to General Melville and myself.

The interest naturally excited by the subject, but greatly heightened by the strong indications of genuineness and truth discovered in every part of these details, produced an ardent wish that the whole should be given to the public by M. de Moustier in his own name.

To this proposal, however, he constantly refused to agree; saying, that were he to do so, he might be suspected of being influenced by some view of deriving pecuniary advantage from the publication, (of which, by the bye, with his lady and young children to support, he stood in great need,) rather than by a pure disinterested zeal for vindicating the character of his beloved master from the atrocious calumnies industriously circulated against him in other countries as well as in France.

In these circumstances, on the 11th of December, 1800, I applied, by a letter, to M. de Moustier, for such informations as might enable me to form a connected narrative of the journey, with a view to its being made public.

This mode being liable to no objection on the part of M. de Moustier, he readily furnished me with various and ample details, from which the following account has been drawn up; into which no circumstance, however unimportant, has been admitted, but such as was supplied by M. de Moustier; and in which, as much as was practicable, his own expressions and manner have been scrupulously preserved.

Such notes as appeared to be wanting, for explanation's sake, will be easily distinguished from those of M. de Moustier.

This gentleman left this country in the summer of 1801; and, when I last heard of him, was residing with his family at Munich, in Bavaria; where, by the very extensive circulation of your valuable Miscellany, Mr. Editor, he will soon learn, that his restless anxiety to render justice to the character of his unhappy Sovereign has not been without avail.

I have now only to add, that having lately applied to General Melville for an authentication of what is here stated respecting the narrative, and the mode by

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which it fell to me to present it to the public, he has been pleased to do so in the most satisfactory manner.

I am, &c. JOHN DOUGALL.

London, March 28, 1804.

*An ACCOUNT of the JOURNEY of LOUIS XVI. KING of FRANCE, with the ROYAL FAMILY, from PARIS to VARENNES, and of their RETURN to the CAPITAL, in JUNE 1791; drawn up from the INFORMATIONS of one of the KING'S BODY-GUARDS, by JOHN DOUGALL.*

Louis having at last resolved to withdraw for a time from Paris, selected three gentlemen of his body-guards to accompany him on the occasion: these were M. le Comte de Moustier, M. le Chevalier de Malden, and M. le Chevalier de Valory.—He directed M. de Moustier to repair to the palace of the Thuilleries on Thursday the 17th of June, 1791; and in the mean time to inform the two other gentlemen of the King's wishes; as also to provide for himself and them couriers jackets of yellow cloth, round hats, boots, &c. and proper passports for leaving Paris.

When all these necessities were procured, the three *gardes-du-corps* were to go together to the palace on the following Monday, the 21st June, between eight and nine in the evening, there to receive further instructions.

At the time appointed, M. de Malden and M. de Valory went thither, by the gallery of the Louvre, which extends along the Seine; but M. de Moustier took a different way, to a private staircase, which led to the apartment of the King's first *valet-de-chambre*. There his Majesty was waiting for him, and quickly opening the door, as soon as he heard M. de Moustier coming up, lest he should be stopped by the sentinel in the passage, conducted him to the apartment of the Queen.

There the three *gardes-du-corps* having met, the King addressed them in this manner:

"You see, Gentlemen, to what a wretched situation we are brought. We rely on your fidelity and attachment to rescue us from it, and have made choice of you for this purpose.

"Our fate is in your hands. Will you or will you not undertake to deliver us from our present misery? If you refuse to assist us, we are utterly undone."

To such words, from their unhappy master, those gentlemen could answer only by their tears, and some broken sentences, in which they endeavoured to express their joy at the prospect of a deliver-

ance so ardently desired by all the French who still retained their duty to their rightful sovereign, as well as by every friend of justice and good order.

Their Majesties thought it best, in order to prevent interruption or discovery on the journey, to change the names of the three *gardes-du-corps*, assigning to each that by which he was in future to be known.\*

To M. de Valory was given a letter for Count de Fersen, Minister at the Court of France from the King of Sweden: and to M. de Moustier, two *sacs-de-nuit*, or travelling-bags, one belonging to the Queen, and another to the Dauphin. M. de Valory was directed, at the same time, to leave the Thuilleries in the same way by which he had entered; whilst M. de Moustier was to go down the great staircase, crossing what was called the Queen's Court, to meet M. de Valory under the first gate-way leading out to the quay of the bridge called the *Pont-Royal*, opposite to the end of the palace.

M. de Malden remained with the Royal Family, and never quitted them until his imprisonment, on their return to Paris.

Count de Fersen, who was waiting on the quay, no sooner, by a private signal, recognized M. de Valory, than he took the two *gardes-du-corps* in his carriage to an hotel, where M. de Valory took the horse that was to carry him the first stage, from Paris to Bondy; and M. de Moustier four other horses, with which he went to another hotel, where he put them to a travelling-carriage, of a remarkably plain and common appearance.

From this last hotel M. de Moustier proceeded with the carriage to St. Martin's Gate, where he was speedily joined by the Royal Family, who had come from the court of the *Carrousel*, behind the palace, in a hired coach, provided by Count de Fersen, with M. de Malden mounted behind it.

This happened at half an hour, or perhaps three quarters, past twelve o'clock at night.

When the Royal Family had removed into the travelling-carriage, the hired coach and horses were overturned, as if by accident, into a ditch near the gate, that the coachman might be hindered from going immediately home, and giving an account of what he had seen.

Before leaving the gate the Queen asked M. de Malden what he thought of the

\* M. de Moustier was called *Melchior*; M. de Malden, *Jean*; and M. de Valory, *François*.



intended journey. He answered, that he considered it to be most fortunate for them to be already without the walls of Paris. The King observed, that it might perhaps be difficult to proceed so far as to Châlons on the Marne; nay, that he doubted whether they should be able to reach that town; but that, after passing Châlons, he could foresee no obstacle to their progress.

The Queen informed M. de Moustier, that, as they came out of the palace, they met M. de la Fayette and M. Gouvion; but that she went a little to one side, so that these gentlemen passed the Royal Family, as her Majesty believed, without knowing them. It must also be observed, that, in order to mislead the public, the Queen and Princess Elizabeth had lengthened out their airing in the *Bois de Boulogne* to a very late hour, and did not return to the palace till eight o'clock. It is remarkable that it had been currently reported in Paris for several days, that the King was to make his escape from Paris very soon. One of the journals had even fixed this very day for the attempt.

M. de Valory, as was said, had gone on to Bondy, to have horses ready for the next stage, and also to deliver to M. le Duc de Choiseul, who was there expecting orders, a letter from the King, acquainting him, that, soon after his usual hour of retiring to rest, which was well known to every one connected with the Royal Family to be at midnight, he was to attempt to escape from the Thuilleries; and directing M. de Choiseul to take all proper precautions for facilitating the journey.

Thus M. de Valory rode on before the carriage to provide horses; M. de Malden rode behind it; and M. de Moustier mounted the coach-box, where Count de Ferfen had placed himself, and went as far as Bondy. Here he took leave of the Royal Family, and the King tenderly embraced him at parting.

The Count returned to Paris with the postillion who had driven the Royal Family that stage.

It was three quarters of an hour past twelve, or, at most, one in the morning of Tuesday, the 22d of June, when the carriage left the gate of St. Martin at Paris. The journey from thence to Varennes, a distance of *sixty* leagues of post, (or about *one hundred and fifty* English miles,) was performed between the time just mentioned, and a quarter, or perhaps half an hour, past ten o'clock at night; that is, in *twenty-one hours and a half*.

They travelled without any remarkable

interruption or delay, excepting that at a post-house beyond Châlons, when they were on the point of setting off, the two foremost horses at once fell down, with the driver under his horse—an accident instantaneous and unaccountable: and when they had been raised, and were again ready to move, the whole number of horses in the carriage came all together to the ground, with the drivers, in a most extraordinary way.

M. de Moustier, who had both times released the drivers from their dangerous situation, complained of the horses: but he was assured by the people of the post-house, that these were the best in the stables, as in fact they appeared to be; and that, by their speed on the road, the delay now occasioned would be amply compensated.

These same horses afterwards went on so well, being almost constantly on a canter, that, upon the whole, no time seemed to be lost in this stage, in which the carriage went faster than on any other of the whole journey.\*

That the Royal Family might avoid every cause of delay on the road, *they had taken with them in the carriage a piece of cold veal, which they cut, and laid on a slice of bread, and ate, as is done by sportsmen and travellers in France, who wish to save the time and expence of eating at an inn. They had also one bottle of mild Champaign (vin de Champagne non moussieux,) together with six bottles of water.* This was the whole beverage of the whole family all the way from Paris to Varennes.†

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\* During the whole way to Varennes the carriage was drawn by six horses, and had no more even on the return to Paris, notwithstanding the crowd of national guards with whom it was literally covered.

† Very different from this is the account so often and so confidently circulated by designing and evil-intentioned persons in France. Being sensible that, in order to succeed in their atrocious schemes, it was necessary to render the unfortunate Louis the object of the contempt, and even of the abhorrence, of an uninformed and deluded multitude, these persons ceased not to propagate the most scandalous, as well as groundless calumnies, against their devoted Sovereign. In particular, they asserted, and it has been but too generally believed, that had the King been less addicted to the pleasures of the table, his journey would not have been interrupted, nor his person recognized.

M. de Moustier has had the grief to hear

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Thrice only on the whole journey did his Majesty alight from the carriage; twice only for the short time employed in changing horses; and this he did principally to give his family a little relief from their crowded situation; and the third time when the carriage came to go down a hill so steep, that the postillions were obliged to lock the wheels with the chain. The Dauphin and the Princess Royal took the same opportunity to stretch their limbs, cramped with the confinement of the carriage.

On the last of these occasions, when he had one foot on the steps to enter the coach, which was surrounded and beset with beggars, seemingly in the greatest distress, he laid his hand on M. de Moustier's arm, who had turned himself so as to prevent the King from being narrowly examined, and with tears in his eyes desired M. de Moustier not to take so much trouble, adding, that such precautions were no longer necessary, as no danger of discovery was now to be apprehended.— He said, at the same time, that he could not, without the most lively sorrow, behold the wretched state of the people around them, nor anticipate the misery that must be their lot, should no favourable change in public affairs take place.— “*Alas!* (cried that feeling Prince,) *how my poor people are deceived! My own sufferings would be nothing to me, could they become the means of procuring the happiness of the French nation.*”

On the first occasion of his quitting the carriage, the King said to M. de Moustier:—“*I am so unfortunate that I cannot persuade myself that my journey will be prosperous. Happen, however, what may, I shall have only done my duty, in shewing to all the world, by this attempt to withdraw from my oppressors, the thraldom in which I have hitherto been held.— Let no one in future allege, that he has been deceived or misled by me, through any thing that I may do, as has been but too long the case during my cruel captivity.*”

similar assertions from the mouths of persons otherwise worthy of regard; and even of some who, in foreign lands, were the suffering victims of their zeal for the cause of the very Monarch whose character they so unjustly, but unthinkingly, aspersed. He does in the most solemn manner declare, that the account here given is most strictly correct.

† The same sentiments were more fully expressed in the Declaration left by his Majesty on the chimney-piece in the Tuilleries, and afterwards made public.

The confidence, or rather the hopes, of meeting with no interruption on the journey, began to decay when the carriage reached St. Ménéhoud, where, while the horses were changing, the commanding officer of a detachment of dragoons quartered in the town, passing close by M. de Moustier, but without stopping, and rather affecting to turn his head another way, said to him, in a way not to be overheard by the surrounding people, “*Make haste, and begone; if you do not set off instantly, you are undone.*” This the officer said, although he saw M. de Moustier with his own hands assisting to put the horses to the carriage with the utmost dispatch.

Soon after the King had left St. Ménéhoud, this party of dragoons was surrounded and disarmed by the national guards of the place.

The Royal Family at last arrived at Clermont en Argonne, where lay Monsieur's regiment of dragoons, commanded by M. de Damas.

One of the officers came up to M. de Moustier, and said, “*Comrade, shall I order a party to mount and attend you?*” M. de Moustier declined accepting the offer, as it might have occasioned some suspicion of the rank of the travellers; saying to the officer, that he must surely be in a mistake respecting them, for that they were not accustomed to travel with such attendants.

The officer, either from prudence, or that he feared he had been too rash, replied only that it might be dangerous for persons of distinction to travel through the woods in the night.

M. de Moustier thanked him for his attention, adding, that persons who travelled as they did, always took care to be prepared against highwaymen, or whatever other inconveniences they could expect to encounter.

When the carriage had left Clermont, M. de Damas ordered his regiment to mount and march; but instead of obeying, the men set up the cry of *Vive la Nation!*\* and M. de Damas contrived, though with much difficulty, and after being severely threatened by them, to make

\* This extraordinary behaviour of the dragoons, added to the conduct of the drivers, who even on the best road, between Clermont and Varennes, could never be prevailed on to proceed but extremely slow, in general walking their horses, may serve to open the eyes of the world respecting the scheme laid for interrupting his Majesty's journey.



his escape out of their hands, and repaired to the King, who was, by this time, arrived at Varennes; whither the Duke de Choiseul had also repaired.

The carriage entered Varennes at a quarter, or perhaps half an hour, past ten o'clock at night; an hour when the inhabitants of that place ought all naturally to have gone to bed.

Here horses were expected to convey the Royal Family to Stenay.

M. de Bouillé, son of the celebrated General, the Marquis de Bouillé, and M. de Goguelas, were already at Varennes; but unfortunately they were posted at the farther extremity of the town, beyond the bridge, over a small river that runs by it. This bridge was afterwards found to be blocked up by three waggons loaded with timber overturned on it. Four pieces of cannon were also planted at the gate of the place. These, however, could not have occasioned much hindrance to the journey, as the people could not have made use of them without endangering their friends as much as the Royal Family.

The night was extremely dark, and from the hour, and the profound silence of the place, the inhabitants were supposed to be all at rest.

As the horses expected from Stenay did not appear, it was proposed to the drivers to go on another stage; but this they positively refused to do, pretending that they did not know the road. Nothing, therefore, could induce them to proceed; not even the promise of fifty *Louis-d'or*, made to them by M. de Malden.

In this dilemma, the King directed M. de Moustier to enquire for the road at a house on the right hand of the street, nearly opposite the carriage, and where, only, any light had been observed.

The door, which stood open, was shut as soon as M. de Moustier approached it; but when he pressed strongly against it, it was again opened, and a gentleman within, in a night-gown, asked him, in a firm voice, what he wanted.

"I only came (said M. de Moustier,) to beg you to inform me which is the road from this place to Stenay?"

"I would do it (said the gentleman,) most readily; but if it came to be known to the public that I had done so, I should be ruined."

"What, Sir! (replied M. de Moustier,) a lady on a journey finds herself overtaken by the night, and is an utter stranger to the country: you are surely too well bred to refuse to point out her road?"

No, Sir," (said the gentleman again,) *this is no lady: we know who the travellers are.*"

On this M. de Moustier returned to the carriage, and recounted what had passed to his Majesty, who sent him back to desire the gentleman to come to the carriage.

M. de Moustier went, and told him that his *mistress* begged he would come out to her, to which the gentleman agreed, and putting off his shoes, lest his steps should be remarked, went to the coach, where he conversed some time with the King; and then conducted M. de Moustier to the lodgings of the commanding-officer of the hussars of Lauzun, walking all the way without his shoes, and insisting on absolute secrecy from M. de Moustier.

The commandant's lodgings were near, but he was not to be found. They only met with one of the hussars, who had been ordered, he said, to carry the officer's portmanteau to him, if he did not come home, between twelve and one in the morning.

After this the carriage moved onwards, through Varennes, for about two hundred steps, when it was stopped by a crowd of national guards, filling the street, and presenting their muskets at the drivers, who, as may be supposed from their former behaviour, were soon induced to halt.\*

Two men standing directly opposite to the door of the carriage, on the left side, pointed their muskets against it, calling out, *Fire!* M. de Moustier pushed down one of the pieces, and seized the other with one hand, while he clapped the other to his hanger.

The Queen instantly commanded him to abstain from any violence; and he, without quitting his hold of the musket, but pushing it gently to one side, that, if it did go off, the charge might not touch the carriage, just said, with a low voice, "*What, Madam! will you not suffer me to drive away this rabble?*"—"No, (answered the Queen,) *don't meddle with them; you would only hinder us: this will soon be over.*"

Just at this juncture, Sauffe, *procureur* of the commune, (town,) came up, with the commandant of the volunteers, or national guards, and, under the pretence of

\* It is worthy of remark, that, as the coach entered Varennes, when it was both late and dark, a loud whistle was heard by M. de Malden and others of the company.

executing his magisterial duty, asked for the passports of the travellers, and made the Royal Family alight.

They were conducted to Sauffe's house, which was every where filled with national guards.

When they entered an apartment, the King went and sat down at the farther end; the Queen and Princess Elizabeth seated themselves one on each side of the King, but a little farther forward, that, if possible, they might conceal his Majesty from the prying eyes of the multitude, who shewed the utmost eagerness to behold him.

For the same purpose M. de Moustier placed himself on a chair between the Queen and the Princess, and immediately before the King.

Some one of the crowd having observed, "*They say this is the King;*" "*If you supposed this to be the King, (said M. de Moustier,) you ought already to be at his feet: and if he be only a common traveller, what right have you to interrupt his journey?*"

On hearing what passed, his Majesty rose from his chair, and advancing to the middle of the chamber, said aloud—"*Yes, I am your King!—Being worn out with the outrages to which I have been so long exposed in the capital, I have at last resolved to withdraw to a remote corner of my dominions; and there I am convinced I shall again meet with genuine marks of that affection which the French have, from the earliest times, borne to their rightful sovereigns.*"

No sooner were these words uttered by his Majesty, than Sauffe, the *procureur*, and Hannonet, the commander of the national guards, struck with awe, threw themselves at his Majesty's feet, and with tears poured forth protestations of their love and respect for all the Royal Family, and of their joy in beholding their King in the midst of his people: they even added their resolution to shed the last drop of their blood for his service.

His Majesty and the Queen raised them from the ground, and he spoke to them in the following manner:

"*My good people are not criminal; they are only misled. They have not utterly shaken off their antient love for their Sovereign; and as a proof of the sincere affection I bear to them, I declare that I am ready to take an equal number of the national guards and of the regular troops to accompany me to Montmedy, whither I have resolved to retire. I therefore order you, Sir, the commander of the national*

*guards, to choose out the proper number for the purpose, and let the horses be put to the carriage immediately, for I must instantly set out.*"

These very men, who but the instant before had given such marks of devotion to their King, instead of obeying his commands, boldly declared that they neither could nor would proceed with him.

"*I order you to make ready, (said his Majesty,) I insist on it, and that without delay.*" On receiving an answer similar to the former, he turned from them, and went back to his chair.

To complete the King's distress, the regular troops were just as much lost to all sense of duty; for the detachment of Lauzun's hussars, which came up at this time, on arriving under Sauffe's windows, without hesitation, at the request of the national guards, shouted out *Vive la Nation!*

The Royal Family went and remained a considerable time at the windows of the apartment; the Queen holding up the Dauphin in her arms, and the Princess Elizabeth carrying the young Princess Royal. They presented them to the multitude assembled in the street, whom they addressed with a goodness and condescension, mingled with dignity, sufficient to have touched the most unfeeling hearts: but all was to no purpose.

The regular troops, in former days so much alive to sentiments of honour and duty, persisted in their attachment to the multitude, for whom they had declared themselves; but an officer of the hussars coming up to the King, requested his orders: "*You see (said his Majesty,) that I can give no orders. You must know yourself what you ought to do.*"

But the most distressing circumstance of all was the unaccountable absence of the brave but unfortunate De Bouillé, with the gallant regiment of *Royal Allemand*, a regiment which had never failed to distinguish itself for every excellent quality.

M. de Goguelas, *aide-de-camp* to M. de Bouillé, in endeavouring to get up to the King, received several bullets through his clothes, but made good his way. He had, however, conversed but a few moments with his Majesty, when they were interrupted by the arrival of the *aides-du-camp* of La Fayette, from Paris. These persons went up to his Majesty, and presented to him a packet on the part of the *soi-disant* National Assembly.

The King, in the first moments of his agitation, threw it from him. It would have fallen on the bed where lay the poor Dauphin



Dauphin, who was feverish, and much fatigued with the journey. The Queen, whose presence of mind and sense of dignity never forsook her, caught the packet in the air, and exclaiming, "*What, Sire, would you stain the Dauphin with this!*" threw it on the floor.

The packet was picked up, and again presented to the King, who, on opening it, after a moment's silence, said aloud—"*The perjured monsters! they dare to arrest their King—(Quoi, les parjures! ils osent arreter leur Roi.)*"

Then turning to the people assembled about him, he pronounced, with a feeling and an air capable to have touched a heart of stone, these words, "*Your King a prisoner!—(Votre Roi prisonnier!)*"

Addressing himself next to the *aides-du-camp* of La Fayette, he said, "*I well knew that there were in my kingdom traitors and prodigies of wickedness; but I could never have believed nor imagined that any body of men could have been so lost to every thing that is sacred amongst men, as to have arrested their Sovereign.*"

The *aides-du-camp* were affected, even to tears, at this speech; and, with the strongest expressions of dutiful respect and attachment to the Royal Family, declared that at that very moment, perhaps, Paris was a prey to fire and sword, when the people began to fear that they had lost the most upright, the best of kings; and urged the absolute necessity for the King's instant return to the capital.\*

Their Majesties, untouched by the artful language of these gentlemen, turned away; observing, that the tears and protestations of men who had broken every engagement, even the most sacred oaths, were but little calculated to move them: adding, that all that these officers had now to do, was to pay due respect to the orders of their King; for that he was determined instantly to proceed to Montmedy.

The King immediately directed M. de Moustier to put the horses to his carriage; but the national guards endeavoured, with their arms, to obstruct his passage, using at the same time the most unbecoming language.

M. de Moustier, feeling too strongly the duty he had to discharge for his unfortunate master, and speaking to the guards in that tone which a sense of duty can

alone inspire, forced his way through the crowd, and made for the stables of the post-house. He entered two, where no horses were to be found: and after having in vain insisted that they should be produced, he returned to the King, to acquaint him with what had passed, but concealing the abominable discourses he had heard without doors.

Their Majesties, who appeared to be much more anxious for the welfare of those persons who had the happiness to belong to them, than for their own safety, when they saw that it was impossible to continue the journey, were solely occupied in devising means to favour the escape of the three Couriers.

These officers, on the other hand, had no other wish than that, by shedding their blood in the cause of their royal master, and his afflicted family, they might unequivocally demonstrate to the world, that unhappy France still possessed some men who had not renounced their duty and allegiance to the best of princes.

Princess Elizabeth contrived, in a way not observed by the crowd in the chamber, to slip into M. de Moustier's pocket some *rouleaux* of *Louis-d'or*, together with her own purse.

M. de Moustier could neither return the money to the Princess, nor even ask why it was thus given to him. He feared, indeed, that he or his companions had had the misfortune unknowingly to give some offence to the Royal Family, and that therefore they wished him and the others to be gone. In consequence of this he took the first opportunity that presented itself to conjure their Majesties to grant him yet one favour.

"*Alas!* (said they,) *what can we now do for you; say, what do you wish?*"

"*The favour* (rejoined M. de Moustier,) *of being permitted still to hold even the meanest situation about your sacred persons—among your household servants—never more to leave you. As it is no longer in my power to serve you in my military capacity, I shall consider myself tenfold happier in the most humble station, than I should be in filling the most exalted, in other times and in other circumstances.*"

Their reply was, after a short pause, "*No, no, you shall never leave us.*"

The national guards during all this time, notwithstanding repeated orders to withdraw, had the indecent insolence to remain, not at the door, but in the middle of the room where the Royal Family were detained.

M. de

\* These two *aides-du-camp* were, Baillon, formerly an officer in the corps of engineers, and Romeufs, a young man of great property, whose exterior was as fair and handsome, as his interior was foul and deformed.

M. de Moustier at last losing his patience at such conduct, represented to Sauffe the extreme impropriety of it; adding, that although he had so manifestly failed in his duty to the King, yet that there were other obligations of common propriety, from which he certainly could not suppose himself to be released.

On this the Queen and Princess Elizabeth said twice to M. de Moustier, in a low voice, "*Take care; don't be so warm: we shall soon be relieved; and when the troops arrive, it will be time enough for you to act.\**"

Princess Elizabeth observing in the crowd M. de Signemont, formerly captain of grenadiers in the regiment of Châtre, and a knight of St. Louis, said to him—"*Although a recollection of your birth, Sir, has not been able to keep you in the path of duty and honour, yet that cross, which has been bestowed on you, ought undoubtedly to have prevented you from going astray.*"

"*Madam, (answered he,) I was a citizen before I was a soldier.*"

"*Very well, Sir, (replied the Princess, turning from him,) he who has been a traitor to one party, will be a traitor to another, as circumstances shall occur.*"

This person had been chosen commandant of the national guards of Neuilly, and had come, with all his corps, to join those of Varennes; where he had been a tranquil spectator of every indignity and outrage offered to his unfortunate Sovereign.

These and similar scenes, all most disgraceful for the French name, continued throughout the whole night, until half an hour past seven in the morning of Wednesday the 23d of June.

His Majesty observing the horses in the carriage, again gave orders to proceed to Montmedy; but notwithstanding the bold and determined manner in which his orders were given, they were utterly disregarded; and when the Royal Family had taken their places in the carriage, it took the road back to Paris. The horses walked very slowly, and the surrounding multitude covered not only the road but the fields on each side.

The multitude increased as the carriage

\* The hopes of succours and deliverance did not abandon the Royal Family until they had arrived at Châlons, on their return to Paris: but on leaving this town, the behaviour of the mob became so outrageous and horrible, as to terrify any well-disposed persons who might have been inclined to favour them.

drew near to Paris, and every man, woman, and even child, in it, appeared to be armed with a gun, pistol, sabre, hatchet, bill, pruning-hook, pitchfork, scythe, reaping-hook, or other instrument, which chance presented to each.

On their return to Paris, the Royal Family were guarded by parties of those very dragoons who had been stationed on the road for the purpose of escorting them on their way to Montmedy. These dragoons were so completely corrupted, that instead of listening to the dictates of duty, they openly gloried in the new part they had engaged to perform, and seemed to be delighted with the cries of "*Success to the brave dragoons!*"—(*Vivent Messieurs les dragons!*)—which never ceased to greet them all the way back to Châlons.

Sometimes, indeed, was heard, although rarely and faintly, the old sound of "*God save the King,*"—(*Vive le Roi,*): but on approaching Paris, that exclamation, once so grateful and congenial to a Frenchman, was no longer pronounced, but confined to the heart of the few.

The first victims of the atrocious fury of the misguided populace, were some gentlemen travelling near Varennes. The mob insulted and attacked them with such violence, that it was afterwards reported some of them were actually murdered on the spot, and others who escaped alive soon after died of their wounds.

One of these unfortunate men, who seemed to be far advanced in age, was brought to the ground by the stroke of a scythe. As he lay expiring, he said, "*Death is now welcome, since I have seen my King in distress, and have it not in my power to assist him.*"

When the carriage arrived at St. Ménéhould, leave could not be obtained for the poor Dauphin to be put to bed for a few hours, notwithstanding the fatigues a child of his tender age had undergone, in passing several nights without rest, at the same time that he was seriously ill with an aguish complaint.

But no consideration for this poor infant, nor even the repeated orders of his Majesty, who was resolved to endeavour to afford him some relief, had any effect on Baillog, the *aide-de-camp* of La Fayette.

He had, all the way from Varennes until the meeting with the Deputies from the Assembly at Paris, taken on himself the command of both the regulars and the national guards, and would suffer no delay. In this determination Baillog was admirably supported by the municipal officers or revolutionary magistrates of St. Ménéhould;



Ménéhoud; so that his Majesty was compelled to proceed without halting to Châlons.

Near St. Ménéhoud, Count de Dampierre was observed following the King's carriage, at a distance of about four hundred paces, and was never at all so near as to speak to the Royal Family, as has been often asserted. He rode some time by the side of a *cabriolet*, or two-wheeled chaise, in which were two ladies of known attachment to the Queen, and who narrowly escaped assassination on that account.—These ladies frequently advised M. de Dampierre to withdraw from the danger to which he was exposed, and which soon came upon him. The vile instigators of the populace having, even in contradiction to their own eyes, persuaded them that Dampierre had actually had conversation with the King, it was the signal for insulting, assaulting, and finally murdering, that unhappy officer.

During this transaction the other commanding officers, and all those under them, remained perfectly inactive, and took no step whatever to restrain the savage fury of the mob.

In order to escape from their rage, after being shot in several places, he made his horse leap the ditch on the road side; but some national guards on horseback soon came up to him, and literally hacked him in pieces.

With his mangled limbs each man of the party returned, and held them up to the Royal Family as trophies of their victory.

"*Vive la Nation*" was on this occasion triumphantly bellowed forth by the ferocious multitude.

An officer of the national guards, whose name M. de Moustier laments to have forgotten, young and well-looking, the son of a major in the army, who had received his commission from the King prior to the revolution—this young gentleman presented himself before the Royal Family, bearing the hat of poor Dampierre thrust down on the blade of his sword.

When the King's *gardes-du-corps*, who during the journey back to Paris were all seated on the coach-box, represented to this officer the indecency of such conduct, especially from him, whether it was from revenge on being reproved in the hearing of the multitude, and of those under his command, or from a more than common measure of atrocity in his disposition, it is of little importance to consider, but,

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with a look and air of outrageous fury, he snatched the hat from his sword, tore it in a hundred pieces, and scattered them among the crowd.

It must, however, be observed, for the honour of this young hero, that he was by no means singular; the greater part of the leaders of the populace on this occasion giving evident signs of similar dispositions.

After a succession of scenes of this nature, the carriage at last arrived, late in the night, in the court-yard of the Intendant's hotel at Châlons on the Marne.—Here the Royal Family alighted, in the midst of a crowd of national guards, who by their language and behaviour shewed themselves to be not a whit behind any of their companions in revolt and disorder.

M. de Moustier, who with the other attendants had remained behind in the court to take out such articles as were necessary for the Royal Family, and to lock the doors of the carriage, observed a paper work out of the Queen's pocket, and fall on the ground, as she alighted.

He instantly, as by accident, dropt one of the *sacs-de-nuit* on the paper, and, in taking up the bag, secured the paper, unnoticed by the bye-standers. This paper he resolved to swallow, rather than that it should come into the hands of the multitude, who now talked openly of dispatching him, and regretting that they had suffered his two companions to enter the hotel.

M. de Moustier was cruelly treated by this mob, but at length, through the darkness of the night, contrived to escape from their fury.

His safety was likewise owing to the circumstance, that those who pressed the closest on him, were soon obliged to turn their sabres against their companions behind them, to ward off from themselves the blows intended against M. de Moustier.

The Royal Family, incessantly occupied about the safety of those who were attached to their service, had directed several persons to endeavour to rescue M. de Moustier; but when the hazards of such an attempt are considered, he is not surprized that no one was able to execute the order.

Such was the kind anxiety of the Royal Family for M. de Moustier, that they would not sit down until he made his appearance in the house. His struggle with the multitude without had continued so long, that on entering their apartment he found

found supper already served up, and the Royal Family standing by the table, in eager expectation of his arrival.

They naturally believed him to have been severely wounded, as the blood flowed from his mouth, in consequence of being thrown down and crushed by the people in the court, so as to bring on a violent discharge of blood from the breast.\*

M. de Moustier, having assured their Majesties that he had received no material injury, took up a plate and napkin, and placed himself behind the Queen, to wait on her.†

A private man of the national guard, filled with admiration at the behaviour of the Royal Family to their servant M. de Moustier, so different, no doubt, from what he had been taught to expect from these personages, came softly up to M. de Moustier, and, his eyes filled with tears, said to him, "*How well do such unfortunate masters and mistresses deserve the respect and affection of all who approach them!*"

These genuine expressions of sensibility and compassion, on the part of a person of the lower ranks, excited such pleasure in the breast of M. de Moustier, who until now had met with none who indicated any similar feelings, that he could not refrain from taking this national guard by the hand, and saying, in the hearing of all the crowd assembled, that he should be happy to drink once more a glass of wine with an honest worthy man, to the health and prosperity of his august Master and his family. This national guard readily accepted the invitation, but refused to go to the supper-room until M. de Moustier should be ready to accompany him, al-

though the other persons of the company were already set down.

M. de Moustier having at last finished his attendance on the Queen at table, conducted his worthy guest to the supper-room, and placed him in a chair that happened to be unoccupied, next to Baillon, the commander of the whole party, and sat down himself in one just opposite to it. As it was very warm in this apartment, the first thing M. de Moustier did was to offer to his guest a glass of wine, saying, "*Come, Sir, let us drink to the health of our Sovereign and his family. Who knows but that to-morrow I shall be torn in pieces. Happen, however, what may, if I shall not be so happy as to render them any good service, I shall have the satisfaction, at least, of dying in their cause.—I shall have nothing to reproach myself with, for I have done what was my duty to them.*"

The smooth-tongued hero Baillon, modestly casting his eyes down on his plate, said, half aloud, "*It was not your duty.*"

M. de Moustier, fixing his eyes steadfastly on Baillon, with an expression where, had the other dared to look at him, he might have seen the inmost workings of De Moustier's soul, replied, with a firm tone, "*Sir, it was, it is my duty; and not only mine, but that of every brave and honest man, faithfully to serve his King; as it is the part of a coward and a rascal to betray and abandon him. What I have done I am ready to do again, were it possible, this very instant.*"

Baillon, that he might not be any longer exposed to hear such language, immediately quitted the table, and drawing around him, at the other end of the room, a circle of the officers of the national guards, who had supped in the company, he began a long whining vindication of his conduct, enlarging on the zeal with which he had discharged his duty to the nation. M. de Moustier, overhearing the conversation, went up to Baillon, and said, "*It would, indeed, Sir, be a crying injustice to throw any suspicions on your zeal for the nation; for if mankind knew you as you ought to be known, they would be perfectly convinced how admirably qualified you are to serve even the refuse of the basest rabble.*"

From this time forth the *gardes-du-corps* were relieved from the burthen of the company of the tender-conscienced Baillon.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To

\* M. de Moustier is a tall, boney, athletic man; but even when he left London last, for Germany, in summer 1801, he continued to suffer severely in his breast and lungs, and found his eye-sight sensibly decayed, in consequence of the cruelties he underwent on this and other occasions, particularly on the arrival of the Royal Family in Paris from Varennes.—*Note of Editor.*

† It is proper, once for all, to observe, that the three *gardes-du-corps*, during this journey, performed the duty of others attached by office to the Royal Family, but who, from the circumstances of the times, were debarred from showing their respect to their Sovereign, and executing their offices in person.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
AMONG the counties which yet want a legitimate historian is that of Buckingham. The collections for it are not only numerous but accessible; and in one instance, at least, a very large body of materials are brought together: I allude, Sir, to the manuscripts of the celebrated Browne Willis, now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford; of which the following entirely relate to Buckinghamshire:

*Folio.*

1. Institutiones Co. Bucks, ex Registris Linc. cum Collectionibus Parochial. ad eundem com. spectant.

2. Collections regarding Buckinghamshire.

3. Extracts from the Domesday Survey relating to the same.

4. Account of the Arms and Inscriptions in Aylesbury and Ashendon Hundreds.

5. Miscellanea Registorum Abbat' de Miffenden, &c.

6. Epitaphs in Bucks Hundred, &c.

7. Extracts from the Registers of Luffield, &c.

8. Pedigrees of Buckinghamshire Families.

9. About two hundred Lists of Members of Parliament, chiefly collected from Pryne.

10. Epitaphs and Arms in the Churches of Desborough Hundred.

11. Extracts of Charters and Deeds of Snellshall Priory, Totenhoe, alias Tatnall, &c. &c.

12. Terriers and Institutions Co. Bucks

13. Notitia Ecclesiastica, being some short Extracts of the Parishes in the Archdeaconry of Bucks.

14. Extracts of Wills in the said Archdeaconry.

15. Pedes Finium Co. Bucks.

17. Extracts from the Tower Records.

22. Epitaphs, Arms, Inscriptions, &c. in the Hundred and Deanery of Buckingham.

23. Epitaphs, Arms, &c. in Stoke Hundred.

24. Epitaphs, Arms, Inscriptions, &c. in Newport Hundred.

27. Extracts of Patents for the County of Bucks.

28. Another volume of Pedes Finium (*vide* No. 16.)

30. Survey of the County in 1620.

31. List of Voters for the County of Buckingham, 1713.

32. Extracts of Wills proved at Aylesbury.

33. Epitaphs, Arms, &c. in Burnham Hundred.

34. The same in Coltflow Hundred.

52. b. Collection of Papers relating to Fenny Stratford Chapel.

*Quarto.*

9. Copy of the Domesday Survey in the Hundreds of Bucks, Coltflow, and Newport.

10. Bucks Hundred, *completed*.

34. } Buckingham Hundred, 3 volumes

35. } (*printed.*)

36. }

37. Miscellanea.

38. Personæ Ecclesiarum in Decanat' Murfley, Wendover, and Waddesden.

39. Loose papers relating to the Hundred of Buckingham.

40. } Collections for Newport Hundred, 3 Vols.

43. Collections for the Hundred of Coltflow, 2 Vols.

O.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of ARCHEOLOGY, or the KNOWLEDGE of ANTIQUE MONUMENTS. From the FRENCH of A. L. MILLIN, CONSERVATOR of the MUSEUM of ANTIQUITIES in PARIS, &c. &c.

[*Concluded from page 226, No. 113.*]

THE aim of study is to enhance knowledge and to shun errors. This is not to be attained by the archeologist without great attention and prudence.—Several monuments are injured by the air, the humidity of which is attracted by their saline particles. The marble of Paros has ceased to be legible; and a discovery has recently been made of several inscriptions, the letters of which are almost entirely obliterated. In the instance of medals, many of them are worn by friction to such a degree, that it is scarcely possible to decypher the types and characters.

A considerable number of monuments have either been counterfeited through motives of avarice, or have been so unskillfully treated, as to have undergone a change in their nature and quality. The attempts which have been made to restore mutilated statues have not always been managed with the degree of intelligence requisite for such a task. Several ignorant persons have, in cleaning bronze statues

and medals, deprived them of the precious varnish which is the sure test of their antiquity. The legends, and even the reverses of medals, have been changed, with a view to render them more valuable; and the names of ancient artists have been foisted on modern engraved stones.

It has not unfrequently happened that the forgers have gone still further. Several artists have been so successful in their imitation of antique monuments, that the best connoisseurs have been liable to be deceived. While some have applied themselves to the imitation of statues and engraved stones, others have counterfeited medals. Those which were fabricated by Giovanni Cauvin, of Padua, are highly celebrated. The imitations of the Etruscan vases, by Fondi, are universally known and admired. Joseph Guerra has imitated the paintings of Herculaneum. And, lastly, Winckelmann was himself imposed on, in mistaking for an antique a painting made by his friend Casanova.

The above alterations and substitutions produce a multitude of errors, which the antiquary ought sedulously to shun.—Accordingly, I am careful, in delivering my lectures, to place before my pupils, at the side of the real monuments, the most striking imitations. I do this more especially, because these errors give rise to false explanations, which are, however, sometimes occasioned by the manner in which those who publish the monuments represent them. The infidelities in this latter case are owing either to a wish to embellish the monuments, or to the ignorance of the artists; or, lastly, to the aim and purpose of making the figures agree with the explanations. It is thus that Struys and Serlio have given imaginary figures and false plans of the monuments of Persepolis. Laurus, Dacosta, Picart, Panvinus, &c. have published amphitheatres, *naumachia*, and statues, which never existed unless in their own imagination. Several of the medals engraved and described by Goltz, have fallen under the well-founded suspicions of the antiquaries.

To these different causes are to be ascribed the mistakes, sometimes of a very palpable nature, of those who undertake to explain monuments. Baronius mistook an Isis for the Blessed Virgin; but this error is not peculiar to him. The statue of the Virgin, in the church of *Puy-de-Dome*, was an Isis of basalt, holding her son Horus in her lap. It was, notwithstanding, broken by the modern Vandals of the Revolution, as an image of worship. The greater part of the *black Virgins*

were, in the same way, antique statues of Isis. Many of them were brought into France, either by the Saracens, or after the crusades; but they were, without exception, broken and destroyed in the reign of terror.

Thus has the political fanaticism of the Revolution destroyed the monuments which religious superstition had preserved. To the credulity of the priests we are, however, still indebted for the preservation of several engraved stones of infinite value, the profane devices on which they changed, as their imagination prompted them, into Christian and pious subjects.—The Valentinianus, which ornamented the choral staff of *la Sainte Chapelle*, was, according to them, a Saint Louis. The apotheosis of Germanicus was the raising up of St. John the Baptist into Heaven; and the magnificent cameo, called the agate of Tiberius, which represents the triumphs of that Emperor, and the apotheosis of Augustus, was regarded as the triumphal march of Joseph. Neptune and Minerva, bestowing on man the horse and the olive-tree, were transformed into Adam and Eve eating the forbidden fruit.

With a great share of knowledge and circumspection, antiquaries themselves oftentimes fall into great errors. The name of Solon on an engraved stone, led for a long time to a persuasion that the figure which is represented on it was that of the above legislator, at the same time that it belongs to the artist by whom the gem was wrought. A *præfessus viarum* was transformed into Saint Viarius. A head, having the name of the engraver, Arethon, inscribed on it, was the portrait of Arethusa. The Minerva of Aspasius was the figure of Aspasia. Montfaucon, Bellori, and Winckelmann, have themselves been sometimes deceived in the explanation of monuments; and every one is acquainted with the reveries that resulted from the delirious erudition of the profound Hardouin, who could find in the legend of medals nothing beside initial letters, which he filled up with a prodigious industry. Errors like these are inseparable from human frailty; but an historian cannot be allowed to speak, as Rollin has done, of the statue of Laocoon as a monument spoiled in the execution. An artist might not be suffered to represent a Greek hero in a Roman costume; and, still less, a Hercules with a peruke of the time of Louis XIV. The representation of Œdipus cannot be tolerated on the French stage; and every man of taste is shocked when



when he sees Iphigenia deliver to Pylades a letter written on a scrap of paper, and folded like those which are sent daily by the post. Æsop, at the Court of Cræsus, addressing a Colonel in a French uniform; and Strabo, in the piece of Democritus in Love, looking through his telescope at the steeples, and making almanacks, are equally absurd. Lastly, had antiquity been more attentively observed, the elder Horatius would not have called Servius Tullius *Sire*; and the great Racine himself, who was so well versed in the study of the classic authors; would not have made his interlocutors repeat so often the word *Madame*.

*Study of Archeology, and the Mode of obtaining a Knowledge of that Science.*

In the preceding article I have expounded what has been my aim in commencing my courses of lectures, and in publishing this and my other elementary works.—Without making a parade of an eloquence of style, on the score of which I feel myself deficient, or of a vain erudition, which is easy to acquire, I shall simply remark, that if I have any advantage over many others who might do better than myself, it is because I am entrusted with the charge of the richest collection of antiques of every description, with the exception of those of Italy; at the same time that I have within my reach one of the finest libraries in the world.\*

Several men of distinguished merit have inquired how a course of lectures on antiquities is to be given. It appears to me that I have furnished a reply to this question, by the enumeration of the attainments which form the basis of the instruction. Who can possess so extensive and so varied a collection as that of the French National Museum? And who can entertain any doubt of the interest of the course in which all the monuments cited in the lectures may be successively brought to the view. If these lectures fail to please, the Professor does not hesitate to declare that the fault originates with him; since it requires but a moderate share of talents on his side to interest his auditors, when he can place before them a multitude of curiosities, so rare, so interesting, and of so varied a nature.

This is not the first opportunity, however, which has been offered to those who have professed a wish to be instructed in the science of archeology, similar lec-

tures having been instituted at the time of the revival of the arts.

At Florence, Lorenzo de Medici established schools, the professors of which were enjoined to lay before their pupils the productions of the ancients, and to enable them, by their instructions, to appreciate their merits, before they were allowed to follow the bent of their own particular genius. These schools contributed to form a great number of first-rate sculptors, painters, and architects, the most celebrated of whom was Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. The effect of this example was, that the patrons of learning would not allow any monument to pass unnoticed, and either wrote or caused descriptions to be made of them.

From that epoch several distinguished men of letters have taught archeology.—Niewpoort attached himself to the part of the customs and usages; while Christ and Ernesti made the monuments their particular pursuit. Oberlin has, during thirty years, professed archeology in the city of Strasburg, with so much celebrity, that a considerable number of enlightened men have judged it advisable to take lessons from him before they should set out on their travels. Heyne, the friend and successor of the immortal Winckelmann, still teaches archeology in the University of Göttingen. Büsching, who united to a profound knowledge of geography that of antiquities, has left us several of the Treatises he drew up for the use of his pupils. The celebrated Eckhel, conservator of the Museum of Vienna, delivers regular courses of lectures on antiquities.

The definition of archeology which I have given, and the method I have adopted in describing its different branches, prove that it forms a particular science: it may, therefore, be reduced by precepts into a theory, and may be taught. To those who should allege, that it may be learned without a master by any one who should purchase the different works in which it is treated, my answer would be briefly this—that, independently of the works in question being as scarce and difficult of purchase as they are numerous, the sight of the monuments, without the observation of which it is impossible to make any certain and rapid progress, would be a constant obstacle to the prosecution of the study. To maintain the contrary proposition would be as if one were to say, that courses of natural history are not of any utility, because nature is every where to be found, and because the books which treat of her works are in

\* That of Paris.

in every library. Where, however, can so great a progress be made in that science, as in a museum in which the demonstrator has assembled whatever is necessary to the instruction of his pupils?

According to the order I have established in my lectures, I begin by archeology, and by the study of the monuments.

After having successively run through the monuments of the different classes, I recapitulate the attainments which have been acquired, by a few general observations on the art.

I examine, in the first place, the origin of the art, its aim, the use of the symbols, that of the allegories, and the differences between the art and the fine art. We perceive why the Egyptians, to whom belongs the glory of the highest antiquity in the exercise of the art, attained a high pitch of excellence in the mechanical part, but could never reach the fine art itself.—We investigate the three different epochs of the art among that people; the first, when they had laws, a religion, and manners, peculiar to themselves, until the invasion of Cambyzes, five hundred and twenty-four years before Jesus Christ, and the first year of the fourth Olympiad.

The second, at the time when Egypt was under the domination of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans.

And, lastly, the third, when the works of the Egyptian artists were imitated by the Greek artists, in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, a hundred and seventeen years after Jesus Christ. These three epochs consequently embrace the ancient Egyptian style, the modern Egyptian style, and the Græco-Egyptian style.

Hence we see the art very anciently cultivated among the Etruscans, by whom the fine art was attained. In their representations they blended the mythological ideas of the Greeks with those that were peculiar to themselves. We find in the productions which have been transmitted to us, the traces of their riches, magnificence, and taste. We perceive that they formed a rich and powerful community before the foundation of Rome; and that they were to be comprehended among the nations enlightened by the arts, at a time when the Romans were still in a state of barbarism, four hundred and seventy-one years after the foundation of Rome, and two hundred and eighty-four before the Christian era. In their works, which are peculiarly characterized by their strong expression, we likewise remark the styles,

namely, the ancient style, the intermediate or middle style, and the modern style.

Proceeding hence to the history of the art among the Greeks, we trace it from its infancy to the time of Dædalus, three generations before the siege of Troy.—We follow its progress until the expedition of Xerxes, when we see the art flourish in Greece after the battles of Salamis and Plataea, four hundred and eighty years before Christ, until the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. We admire the epoch of consummate taste, and of the grand style, under the administration of Pericles, in the first year of the twenty-fourth Olympiad, four hundred and sixty years before Christ. We see afterwards the vicissitudes of the art under the successors of Alexander, at the time of the Achæan leagues, under the Ptolemies and Seleuci, in the courts and cities of Asia Minor; and, lastly, at the period when the Greeks were established among the Romans, to whom they were subject. At each epoch the great artists who have given it celebrity are pointed out.

The history of the art among the Romans terminates the statement. We see these haughty conquerors lay waste Etruria and Greece, until they were themselves subdued by the power of the arts, at the annihilation of which they seemed to aim in the first instance. Mummius disseminated throughout Italy a taste for the productions of the art, by causing a multitude of *chef d'œuvres* to be transported to Rome. We see Rome peopled, as it were, with statues, after the taking of Corinth, and the destruction of the Achæan league. We see the objects of the art become the prey of greedy pro-consuls; and the thirst of gold for their acquisition lay the foundation of unprecedented rapine and extortions. While the young nobility of Rome were passionate admirers of the arts, the Romans considered the profession of an artist as unworthy the pursuit of a free-man. However, their power, riches, and liberalities, called the great artists to Rome; and the art flourished there in the highest degree under Augustus and his more immediate successors. It afterwards degenerated progressively until the time of Septimius Severus, when its decay became very sensible. In the Lower Empire it was extinguished to such a degree, that the mechanical processes alone were transmitted to us in the middle ages. Having reached that epoch, the revival of the art falls under consideration.

With such a store of general knowledge,



ledge, my pupils are enabled to travel in the ancient world, and to examine its customs, usages, and monuments.

The ordinary routine of geographers is to begin by Spain, and proceed from the west to the east. I take, however, a contrary route, to the end that my tract may be conformable to the chronological series of events, and to the progress of the human understanding. Thus, in setting out on their travels, my auditors pay a visit to Egypt, which, as far at least as our traditions carry us, gave birth to literature, arts, and sciences. I show, either in nature, in relief, or in figures, the monuments which are still existing.

I follow the same method relatively to each of the countries we have to explore, passing from Africa into Asia. We observe the manners, usages, and monuments, of the Persians, as we had already taken a survey of those of the Egyptians.

Passing through Asia Minor in the same way, we proceed thence to Europe. After having visited Greece, we bend our course to Italy, next to Spain, next to the Northern and Gothic nations, and, lastly, to Gaul. Having considered France under the domination of the Romans, we examine her condition under her kings; and in contemplating the principal monuments of the French monarchy, we distinguish those which still exist from those which Vandalism has destroyed.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

Account of the Manuscripts relating to English History in the National Library of France.

SECOND PART of the PROCEEDINGS against JOAN of ARC, containing the PARTICULARS relative to the PROCESS, to the TIME of the ARTICLES of ACCUSATION being presented, and after the OPINIONS of LEARNED MEN had been taken upon them.

(Continued from p. 220, No. 113.)

IT forms a peculiar feature in these Proceedings, that they are all prepared and executed according to the rules and forms of the Inquisition. Not only the nature of the affair, the quality of the Judges, the mode of procedure, and the process itself, put this matter beyond doubt, but the unfortunate Joan was conducted to execution with a mitre upon her head, as is the practice in Madrid and the East Indies.

The Inquisition having in all cases cautiously concealed the particulars of their proceedings, it becomes extremely im-

portant to examine the present with considerable attention. This Tribunal owes its origin to a cause rational enough, viz. the protection and maintenance of the Catholic Faith; but the mode of procedure which it has created and adopted, the power it has assumed over persons, its pretensions to be exempt from the review of any secular tribunal, its dreadful severity, concealed under the appearance of mildness and conciliation, had long caused its authority to be doubted, and finally rejected, in France. It would appear that its course of procedure was: 1st, to establish, by extrajudicial informations and interrogations, the certainty of the crime with which the accused is charged: 2dly, to institute proceedings in form against those whom it deems guilty: 3dly, to cause judgment and sentence to be given by the doctors who have been specially consulted for that purpose: 4thly, to do all that is possible to bring back the guilty to the faith from which they have deviated; and, 5thly, never to shew favour to those who again relapse into error, who are placed in the rank of confirmed apostacy.

This Tribunal, it is true, affects to have no power over the life of the individual; and that when it has failed to restore the culprit to the path of truth, he should be delivered over to the secular power, exhorting the Judges to treat the criminal with mildness; but, at the same time, by a most incredible abuse of authority, it assumes a most alarming doctrine of infallibility, while it professes the direct contrary. The Inquisition takes for granted, as a settled point, that Princes have pronounced sentence of death against heretics and sorcerers; but this is not generally true in France, where these rigorous punishments never existed but in very particular cases, which applied much less to the case of Joan than to the Albigeois. It also assumes a right to judge of the doctrine and of the conduct of the accused; and when sentence is passed, if the secular Judges were to examine the judgment, or presume to decide upon the justice or injustice of the decree, or to mitigate the punishment to any thing less than death, they would themselves be amenable to the Inquisitorial Tribunal, although ecclesiastical Judges most clearly have never had any right to exceed the limits of penitentiary punishment imposed by the canons of the Church.

Such, at least, is the actual state of things at the present moment, though it possibly might have been different in former times: and, if it were otherwise, the exhortation

exhortation from the Inquisition to the secular Judge, to treat with mildness those who have been condemned in matters of faith, would be truly ridiculous. According, then, to the practice of this dangerous Institution, the secular Judges have nothing more to do than to deliver over the accused to the executioner; and this mode of procedure does seem to have been adopted in Spain, in Portugal, and in Goa. By these means the Inquisition, in some degree, usurps the power of the Church itself, in each particular affair, assuming that infallibility which is promised to the Universal Church alone, and not to any distinct tribunal, composed of divines and doctors chosen by itself, either for the purpose of advice, or sitting in judgment. The importance of this observation may be traced in the course of all the proceedings against Joan of Arc.

On the other hand, the accusation consists of nothing more than a continued charge against Joan of having been the object of frequent visits from the Angel St. Michael and the Angel Gabriel, and of having had daily intercourse with St. Catherine and St. Margaret. In short, never to have acted, spoken, or answered, in the whole course of her life, not even during the trial, but by their orders, and under the guidance of their revelations.

The Inquisition, therefore, in this case, were proceeding against a woman who declared and believed herself to be acting under supernatural influence; who, upon the faith of these revelations, had foretold the success which actually happened to Charles VII.; who foresaw the result of the proceedings against her; and who died maintaining the truth of what she averred both to have seen and heard, in spite of the retraction she made on one of the days of trial, and which she entirely recalled.

This second point of view, although very extraordinary, is one, nevertheless, which must be kept constantly in sight, on examining cases of this nature, which, at the present time, appear new and surprising, but which were not really so at that period; for it was a common thing, when a man had, by a compact with the Devil, yielded to him his right hand, that, before being executed, he desired it might be cut off, that the Devil, in taking his hand, might have no further claim upon the other parts of his body\*.

These preliminary observations will appear necessary, from the nature of the case,

previous to entering on the detail of the matter.

On the 20th of February, after having deliberated with the assessors whether there were sufficient grounds to institute proceedings *in causâ fidei*, the Bishop and the Vicar of the Inquisition ordered Joan to be summoned to appear before them on the following day. To this citation she answered, that she would willingly attend, and would speak the truth in answer to the questions which might be put to her; but she intreated the Bishop to permit her to hear mass before being examined, and also that she might be attended by divines, as well of the French, as the English party.

On the following day, the Bishop, accompanied by thirty-nine assessors, abbés, doctors, licentiates, and bachelors in divinity, canon-law, civil law, and medicine, master of arts, canons, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, whom he had summoned, opened the meeting, by giving an account of what had been done in the business. He added, that Joan had demanded to hear mass before being examined, which he had not thought proper to grant, considering the crimes of which she was accused, and the impropriety of the dress which she still persisted to wear.

While he was speaking, Joan was brought in: he took no notice of her request, to have ecclesiastical Judges appointed on the part of Charles VII. and she herself forgot to mention it; so that it is not improbable that the assessors knew nothing of it; at least, it is certain, that they neither deliberated, or made any order upon the subject.

They made her sit down: the Bishop then exhorted her to speak the truth, and to take the accustomed oath. She answered, that she was ignorant on what they might interrogate her: that they might examine her upon points on which she could not communicate, and that therefore she could not take the oath. The Bishop replied, that she was required to swear to speak the truth upon matters concerning faith, and others, on which they might question her. She then said, that she was ready to take the oath, to speak the truth concerning her father and mother, and as to what she had done in France; but that with respect to the revelations which had been made to her from God, she would say nothing for the present, although they might cut off her head: that she had, by means of her visions, secret counsel to reveal nothing; but that in eight days she would know what she could say.

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\* Vide Villaret, vol. xv, p. 12.



The Bishop having represented to her, that she could not in any event refuse to speak the truth in matters concerning faith; she immediately knelt down, and, placing her hand upon a missal, took an oath to declare the truth upon every point which should be demanded of her, relating to faith, but still persisted in her resolution to divulge nothing concerning the revelations which had been made to her. The Court was contented with this oath, for their first sitting; but on the second examination, in the following day, the difficulty which has been before noticed, presented itself. She was therefore required to take a general oath, but she still insisted upon adhering to that already administered. On being pressed to comply, she complained of their persecution, in demanding a new oath; adding, that there were some things of which she could speak; and others that she ought to conceal; and that if they were well informed concerning her, they ought to wish that she was out of their hands, for she did nothing but through the impulse of the revelations which were made to her.

At length, on the third examination, the recurrence of the same difficulty induced the Court to demand from her a new oath of a general nature, which she three times refused. The Bishop warned her, that, if she persisted, the charges against her would be taken as true; and, upon her fourth refusal, he renewed his advice, that she should take an oath to speak the truth, at least, on every point relative to the prosecution. This subtlety prevailed. She took the oath, and would never take any other during the whole trial.

The preliminary examinations, which lasted from the 21st of February to the 17th of March, 1430, old style, and often occupied both morning and evening, were principally directed to procure as much information as possible.

Some observations appear necessary here upon these preliminary proceedings. On the sitting of the 21st of February, after asking her name, the place of her birth, whether she had been baptized, the names of her parents, and also of her god-father and god-mother, her age, which she said was about 19, and the nature of the religious instruction she had received, which she declared had been taught her solely by her mother, who had learned her to repeat the Sunday hymn, the Angel's Salutation, and the Creed. The Bishop of Beauvais requested her to recite the Lord's Prayer. This she refused, un-

less the Bishop would confess her; but instead of complying with her demand, which would have prevented his continuing a Judge, he offered her two capable persons, understanding the French language, who might hear her repeat the Lord's Prayer. She still, however, persisted in her refusal, unless the Bishop would himself confess her; not, as she declared, because she would not willingly repeat the prayer, but because she wished to engage the Bishop to comply with her request, for which she did not assign any motive.

In the same sitting, the Bishop forbade her to go out of the prison without leave, upon pain of being convicted of the crime of heresy. This appears to be a form of the Inquisition, as he did not persist, on her refusal to promise, which she said she did, because if she should be able to escape, no one might reproach her with having broken her word, when she had never pledged it.

Upon her complaining of being imprisoned in a cell, and chained with iron, the Bishop answered, that he had ordered it, because she had several times attempted to escape from the prisons in which she had been confined. She admitted that she had, and would again try to escape, which she said was fair for every prisoner to do.

On the second sitting, the Bishop did not conduct the examination himself, but entrusted it to the *Sieur Beaupere*, although he at the same time attended and assisted. The examinations were conducted in a room of the castle at Rouen, which is called the Chamber of Parliament. Joan also was confined in a room of the castle.

At the sitting of the third of March, after she had withdrawn, the Bishop of Beauvais informed the assessors, that, without delaying the proceedings, he should advise with the doctors and learned men in both laws, as to collecting the confessions already made by the accused; and to learn from them, whether any more information should be obtained. That some of the assessors only should be present at the new examinations, in order that the whole might not be fatigued by such frequent sittings. At the same time all that chose might deliberate upon what had been already done; and he exhorted them to employ their thoughts upon the holy canons and the laws, communicating to him, and those who should be delegated, the results of their reflections. He also forbade them to depart from Rouen until the trial should be concluded.

On the 14th of March, the doctors in  
Y y divinity,

divinity, and graduates in the civil and canon-laws, assembled at the Bishop's house; when they reviewed all that had been confessed by Joan, and took down the particular points on which her answers were insufficient. John de Fonte was therefore appointed, by a commission from the Bishop, to renew the examinations in order to supply this deficiency; from which circumstance he became the principal actor in the whole affair.

The new examinations, which lasted until the 17th of March, were conducted in the very room in which Joan was confined, and were attended by only two of the assessors, doctors in divinity, and two witnesses. On the conclusion of these re-examinations, the Bishop convoked, on Passion-Sunday, twelve of the assessors, with the Vice Inquisitor; when, after reviewing the proceedings, he asked their advice as to what remained to be done. Many articles were then read, founded upon Joan's answers, and it was agreed to examine the opinions of the doctors, and the books of the canon-law.

On the following Thursday, another meeting was held, when a digest of the proceedings, and the opinions of the doctors, were read. After long deliberation, in which each took a share, it was determined to reduce the whole to a fewer number of articles, in the nature of charges and propositions, which should be again laid before the doctors for their further opinion, in order to avoid any error in the proceedings.

Before this resolution was acted upon, it was thought necessary to authenticate, judicially, the truth of the examinations. The Judges, therefore, accompanied by six of the assessors, and the accuser, had Joan brought before them. Previous to reading the proceedings, the accuser offered to prove that the questions and answers were correctly recorded, in case Joan should think proper to deny any of them. She took an oath to add nothing but the truth to her answers, and they were then read before her. She only made some slight and unimportant additions, admitting the accuracy of the minutes.

The manuscript-details of the trial give all the examinations in the Latin language. It is therefore possible that the Judges did not attend all the stages of the trial, and it may be presumed that they were ignorant of the prisoner's demand to have part of her Judges selected from the ecclesiastics subject to Charles VII. It is also probable that they were

not aware, that the Latin translation of the examinations, which created a possibility of more or less error or accuracy, was totally unintelligible to the prisoner, for whom they were obliged to translate the questions into another language\*.

While the doctors were employed in the duty which had been entrusted to them, it was thought necessary that Joan should discharge the religious duties of Easter. On Palm Sunday, March the 25th, she was visited by the Bishop of Beauvais, accompanied by four assessors, and the accuser. He stated to her, that she had often requested permission to hear mass, and he desired her to inform him, in case he granted her request, if she would lay aside her male attire, and assume the female habit, which she had worn at the place of her birth. On her persisting that she might be permitted to hear mass in her male dress the Bishop said, that he would willingly grant her request, in case she would comply with his demand; but she replied, that she had not been instructed upon that point, and could not yet reassume the habit of her sex. The Bishop, upon this, proposed that she should consult the two Saints, who, she said, appeared to her, upon the point; but she contented herself with maintaining that they might permit her to hear mass in her then attire; for that, as to changing it, it did not depend upon her, but that if it did, it would soon be done. The Bishop, however, still persisted to press her to consult the two Saints, who she said communicated to her in prison, whether she should take the female habit, in order to be admitted to the communion. To this recommendation, which was well enough calculated to discover the source of the alleged communication, she simply replied, that they ought to permit her to hear Mass in male attire, as that did not change her sex, and was not contrary to any canon of the Church.

From what has been stated, it might be supposed that the trial was considerably advanced; but in fact, it was not even begun; for it appears that the ordinary proces which follows the official enquiry, commenced on the 26th of March, 1430. It was then ordered that the accused should be examined on the articles presented by

\* It will appear, in the course of the *procès* of revision, that, with the exception of the decisions, they were read neither in Latin or French.



the prosecutor, and that, if she refused to answer, they should be taken as admitted and proved.

This order does not explain the assertion of many historians, that the Inquisition compels each prisoner to state and declare the matter upon which he supposes he was apprehended; and the course pursued in this trial proves, indisputably, that Joan was never proceeded against judicially. The Judges had, indeed, by innumerable interrogatories, informed themselves of her life and conduct, with as many other facts as they could; but all this was merely for the purpose of collecting materials in order to decide whether they could or ought to put her upon trial; nor had the prosecutor at this time directed, acted as a public complainant.

On the 27th of March, the Bishop and the Inquisitor assembled their assessors, to the number of 38, in the great hall of the castle, whither Joan was brought. The public prosecutor, on this occasion, assumed the functions of his office, and presented the charge against the prisoner, in which, after giving her at least thirty criminal epithets, he required that she should answer the truth to the accusation, and if she refused, that she should be deemed contumacious, and the articles taken as true. The assessors severally gave their opinion; agreeably to which, the Judges ordered that the interrogatories which remained to be put, should be read and explained in French to the prisoner, who should be bound to answer to each of them, and that in case she demanded time, it should be granted. The prosecutor accordingly took the old oath *de Calumniâ*, a form which is at present quite banished from all regular proceedings.

The Bishop then addressed Joan, informing her that all the assistants were learned men, who wished to treat her with mildness: that their object was not the infliction of corporeal punishment, but to instruct and bring her back to the path of salvation and truth: that, as she was not sufficiently instructed to decide for herself, in matters so difficult and arduous, he offered her the choice of two of his assistants to advise her; and that in case she objected to them, he would appoint any others she wished. He concluded by requiring her to take an oath to speak the truth.

Joan thanked him for the advice he had given her, and the assistance he had offered, but that she was perfectly satisfied with her divine counsel, which she

would not part from. She then took the oath required.

The first day was entirely taken up in reading and separately explaining the new articles, and on the two following days she gave her answers. According to the ordinary forms of procedure, it might be supposed that the trial was now drawing to a conclusion: but the Inquisition has the advisers of its holy office to consult, who must give their advice. A species of admonition must also be given to the accused, as the principal object of the tribunal is to bring back the accused to the path of truth. It is necessary to examine with what attention those requisites were adhered to.

The Bishop and other Judges accordingly met on the second of April, 1431, when, after receiving all that had been done, they resolved on reducing the whole *procès* to twelve charges, forming the result of Joan's confessions, which should be submitted to men learned in the civil and common law. The Bishop and the Inquisitor wrote the necessary letters, transmitting the articles, without the intervention of the assessors, which might arise from its being necessary to consult some of them, or perhaps because they feared so great a number of witnesses. Those to whom the letters were sent, were required to give their opinions whether any of the articles were contrary to true faith, or in contradiction to the Holy Scriptures, to the decisions of the Romish Church, to those of the doctors approved by the Church, to the holy canons, or whether they were scandalous, improper, liable to disturb public order, injurious, criminal, or contrary to morality, and what judgment should be pronounced in the matter.

Such apparently is the ordinary form of the Inquisition, which conceals from those who are consulted, whether they are assessors on the trial or not, and also the person concerning whom the opinion is asked;—a mode of procedure evidently most dangerous, when it is considered in what hands it is found. If it were a question upon formal propositions, touching matters of faith, advanced by the accused, this inconvenience would not exist in so great degree, provided the statement was literally as advanced by the accused; but in an affair of this nature, a liberty to admit, or reject facts, at pleasure, must invariably open a door to inaccuracy and fraud; the prisoner, besides, being totally ignorant of the matter until the opinions are taken. (To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS in hopes, when I saw my "Reply to the anonymous Observations on my Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review" fairly out of the hands of the printer, that I had done with the controversy into which I have been so unhappily plunged; and that I might now be at liberty to apply myself, without further interruption, to the cultivation of my science. But a new and unprecedented instance of persecution calls for a new mode of appeal; and though I am far from wishing that your respectable Miscellany should be made a vehicle of mere personal contest and recrimination; yet as, in every civilized society, for every species of injury, there should be some means of redress—or, if actual redress cannot be had, at least some organ through which the injured may complain; I rely upon that liberality which literary men have, from you, so frequently experienced, for an opportunity of laying before the public the following statement of circumstances under which the proprietors of the Edinburgh newspapers have been influenced to refuse my advertisements.

Many months ago, in the third number of the Edinburgh Review, an attack was made upon my *moral character*, in a pretended criticism of a volume of Poems and Memoirs, which had never been submitted to the *customary process* of publication. In this pretended review, after loading me with every scurrility, as a person whose only talent consisted in "mere forwardness and audacity;" after comparing me to "those females who delight the public by their beauty in the streets," and stating as fact, upon the authority of the "Memoir," a variety of circumstances directly the reverse of those which the Memoir contains, the Editor, (for it is now fully and completely ascertained that the article was written by the Editor himself,) proceeds to insert, with the quotative distinction of inverted commas, as if it had been copied from my book, a complete sentence of bombastic and sophisticated self-commendation, *no two words of which* are in any part of that book to be found in company together. If the review had been written with any ability, I should undoubtedly have found myself called upon to defend myself immediately against so gross an attack: but the article in question, and the two others into which I happened to look, exhibited such imperfect acquaintance, not only with the principles of criticism, but with the sim-

plest elements of grammar and construction, that I easily persuaded myself that such calumny might be neglected without injury; and that the only answer to which it was entitled, was to fulfil my intention (which had been already announced,) of visiting Edinburgh at the close of the year, and give the good people of that city an opportunity of judging for themselves, whether I were in reality the kind of being my calumniators had represented.—My visit, however, soon occasioned me to discover, that, how deficient soever my enemies might be in talent and in grammar, there were other particulars in which they were sufficiently formidable: that the Edinburgh reviewers were in reality a confederacy of the most turbulent and presuming young men of that very profession (the faculty of advocates,) who, time immemorial, had enjoyed the prerogative of dictating to the city of Edinburgh in matters of taste and public amusement: a prerogative which, upon the present occasion, they were by no means disposed to relinquish. They tried every expedient, therefore, to prejudice the public mind against me, and openly planted themselves in the lecture-room, with a party of their confederates, to interrupt me with the most degrading insults, and laugh down a course of lectures which had already received the sanction and approbation of the scientific part of the community throughout all the towns and populous neighbourhoods of the northern half of England; and which has since been honoured with unprecedented countenance in the liberal and enlightened city of Glasgow, and with the respectful attention of the literary few in the other towns of Scotland that I have visited. This circumstance produced my "Letter to Mr. Jeffrey," (the editor of the Review,) in the composition of which I was impeded "by the hourly interruptions, insults, and indignities, with which the wicked industry of unmanly enemies contrived to assail me." "Having, by the treachery of my agent," got possession of the first part of my manuscript, and being "sufficiently apprized of the nature of my intended publication, they contrived, by the terrors of their legal profession, to chase me from printer to printer, and from bookseller to bookseller, with threats of indictment and prosecution," (*Prosecution and indictment! for detecting the false quotations and ungrammatical ignorance of reviewers!!!*) "till I actually began to despair of all possibility of either printing or publishing in Edinburgh." At last, however, my pamphlet



phlet was printed; and, although no bookseller would render himself obnoxious to the confederacy, by suffering his name to be announced as publisher and vender, it has found its way into tolerably extensive circulation. The charges in this Letter, it is well known, are a catalogue of misrepresentations, misquotations, and untruths; a host of grammatical inaccuracies, (*seventeen* of which occur in one single passage, without the intervention of one single sentence, or clause of a sentence, that is grammatically constructed!) and a confederacy to cry down, as a public lecturer, the person whom, as an author and a man, these reviewers had already defamed. How far these allegations are proved, it is for the public to decide. All I request is, that no new conspiracy may be permitted to suppress the evidence upon the one side, while that upon the other continues to be industriously circulated.

After the delay of five weeks, an *anonymous pamphlet*, entitled "Observations on Mr. Thelwall's Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review," *price two-pence halfpenny*, was sent forth by Mr. Constable, the publisher of the Review; and it has been circulated with all the industry which numerous agents, and interests, and connections, could promote. All this was perfectly fair, if the contents themselves had been so. To me, however, it appeared, that in assertion, statement, and quotation, the vindication was still more *false*, and in composition still more *absurd* and *ungrammatical*, than the Review itself. I therefore wrote and printed a Reply, of which the following is the title entire:

"Mr. Thelwall's Reply to the Calumnies, Misrepresentations, and Literary Forgeries, contained in the anonymous Observations on his Letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review; with a further Exposition of the ungrammatical Ignorance of the Writers and Vindicators of that defamatory Journal.

"A lawyer art thou?—draw not nigh;  
Go carry to some other place  
The hardness of thy coward eye,  
The falsehood of thy fallow face."

WORDSWORTH.

Glasgow, printed for the Author, by W. Lang, 62, Bell-street, and sold by all the Booksellers in Town and Country."

This Title was inserted as an advertisement in all the Glasgow newspapers; and the name of a respectable (the most respectable,) bookseller in that city was advertised as vender of the publication.—

Not such was its fate in Edinburgh.—Still no bookseller there would hazard the displeasure of the publisher of the Edinburgh Review, and the confederacy of *reviewing advocates*, by lending his name to the publication; and to complete the story, the proprietors of the Edinburgh newspapers were so far worked upon by some means or other, as actually to refuse the insertion of the advertisement in their journals. These same proprietors, be it remembered, advertise Mr. Constable's Review, in which my name, my character, and my writings, are defamed; and they advertise for Mr. Constable the *anonymous* "Observations," in which I am again defamed, again abusively compared to a street-walker, again misquoted with aggravated grossness, and again misrepresented as saying the *very reverse* of what I really have said; and yet, when I would reply, with the open responsibility of my name, to the injustice of my enemies, they refuse to insert the advertisement of my vindication. If this is the way in which literary warfare is to be conducted, how terrible is the lot of that man who has a reviewer for his enemy! and where is the man whose character, whose interests, whose property in his talents or his good name, can be regarded as secure? The existence of every literary man hangs upon the stroke of a reviewer's pen, who may calumniate and destroy him with impunity. Defamation may be published, but the defamed must not publish his reply. Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, I appeal to your liberality, and, through you, to the liberality of the numerous readers of your interesting Miscellany, that my case may, at least, be made known; and that such of the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh as read your Magazine, may be induced to reflect, how far it is decorous that those persons who have chosen to decide what shall and what shall not be *heard*, should also determine, (by their influence,) what shall and what shall not be *read*.

Your's, &c.

Glasgow, JOHN THELWALL.  
March 16, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the last Number of your Magazine, Dr. Carey has favoured the public with an entertaining and useful paper on the antiquity of malt-liquors. In that paper, however, he seems to be of opinion, that *leaven* and *yeast* are synonymous terms.—

His

His words are, "Should any of your readers here start an objection, and say that *leaven* and *yeast* are different things, I request that he will be so good as to inform me *whence* leaven first originated?"

It is not without reluctance that I venture to dissent from your learned Correspondent on any subject, and especially on one with which I am perhaps not sufficiently acquainted; but, Sir, I do think that leaven and yeast are different things, and that they bear no relation whatever to each other.

Dr. Carey asks, whence did leaven first originate? We have not, I believe, any authentic documents which prove the precise time when leaven was first used. But it does not appear, that the bread which Abraham presented to the angels was leavened; for we read that Sarah baked it as soon as she had mixed the meal and the water, (Gen. chap. xviii. v. 6.) though the use of leaven was very ancient, and must have been known before the time of Moses, who, when he prescribed to the Israelites the manner of eating the paschal-lamb, forbade them to make use of leavened-bread, (Exod. chap. xii. v. 15.) The same legislator observes, that when the Israelites departed from the land of Egypt, they ate unleavened-bread baked in the ashes, because, says he, they were thrust out of Egypt, and had no time allowed them to leaven their bread. (Exod. chap. xii. v. 39.)

It would seem that the discovery of leaven was owing entirely to chance, and that the idea of such a thing could not naturally enter into the mind of man; for it is not likely that as soon as men discovered the art of making bread, they found out the secret of raising the paste. It is probable that the world was indebted for this fortunate discovery to some person, who, having kept a little of the old dough, mixed it with the new, without foreseeing the utility of this mixture. Dr. Carey, I presume, will not deny, that dough kept for a short time, and afterwards mixed with the new paste, will leaven the bread. If he does, I can assure him, that in many parts of the county of Cumberland they use what they call brown-bread, made of barley, and fermented with some old dough, which had been kept for that purpose, but which needs not be older than ten or twelve days. That this was also the manner in which they anciently leavened their bread, appears from the following passages of Holy Writ:—"Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. Purge out, therefore, the old

leaven, that ye may be a new lump, as ye are unleavened."—"The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened."—Is it not then evident, that leaven and yeast are different things, and that they bear no relation to each other?

To the information afforded by Dr. Carey on the subject of malt-liquors, allow me to add, that Diodorus Siculus, (lib. i.) informs us, that, according to tradition, Osiris, for the sake of the people whose countries produced no wine, invented a liquor, made of barley and water, which was not inferior to wine either in strength or flavour. This, it must be confessed, is an exact description of beer or ale. The same author also says, (lib. iv.) that Bacchus taught the Greeks to compose, with water and barley, a liquor, which, for strength and sweetness, approached to wine. Ovid, speaking of the meeting which Ceres, who was exhausted with weariness, had with an old woman named Baubo, says, that the goddess having requested some water, the old woman presented her with a liquor which she had made of dried grain:

lymphamque roganti  
Dulce dedit, tostâ quod coxerat ante potentâ.

Though it would seem that these authors, by their descriptions, mean beer some doubts may be entertained with respect to the knowledge of that liquor being so ancient in Greece as they say.—Homer, who seems fond of describing the customs and usages of his country, never once mentions beer in all his writings.—Did this omission of the poet proceed from design? or, rather, is it not a proof that in his time beer was not used?

Notwithstanding the difficulty which Dr. Carey supposes the Egyptians must have experienced in preventing the liquor from continuing to ferment beyond the necessary time in so warm a climate, or from fermenting anew after it had undergone the vinous fermentation to a sufficient degree, it appears that beer was the most common drink of the greatest part of Egypt. (Herodot. lib. ii. cap. 77.—Diod. Sicul. lib. i.—Strab. lib. xvii.)

In some parts of the North of England, the bushel of barley is equal to eight pecks of Winchester-measure.—This, perhaps, may in some degree obviate the difficulty which appears from its being mentioned in the "Northumberland Household-book," that twelve gallons of beer were made from every bushel of malt. But if we adopt this method of solving



solving the difficulty, the small quantity of hops will be lessened, and there will then be no other way left than to suppose that the English at that period drank their beer nearly fresh and fermenting.

It is observable that in the preparation of their beer the ancients did not make use of hops; and therefore it is probable that they did not keep it for any length of time.

I hope that Dr. Carey will pardon the liberty which I have taken in this paper, and which he is welcome to make use of towards me:

— Hanc veniam petimus damusque vicissim.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Ravenstonedale,

J. ROBINSON.

March 23, 1804.

I wish to inform your Correspondent J. C. (p. 144,) that it was not my intention to say that in all cases river-water will leave no earthy sediment at the bottom of the tea-kettle: on the contrary, I know that it sometimes will. But we have many rivulets, and some rivers, in Westmoreland, which will leave no particles of earth at the bottom; and I doubt not there are many others of a like nature in different parts of England. What seems remarkable is, that rivers, or rivulets, which rise in mossy or boggy places, leave the fewest sediments of earthy particles; whilst those whose waters and springs are clearest, leave the most.—What difference there may be between iron and copper kettles in attracting the earthy particles, I know not; but in the cases alluded to in my letter, the kettles were made of copper.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING occasionally seen in your Magazine something like philological or philogrammatical discussion, I venture to submit to your consideration a few observations that have occurred to me on one or two idioms of English grammar, which I have never seen noticed by any of our grammarians. Before I advance further on my subject, I could wish to premise, first, that although Mr. Horne Tooke, in his *Diversions of Purley*, seems to have shewn, or to have it in his power to shew, that the old division of speech, into eight parts, as noun, pronoun, &c. &c. is erroneous and ridiculous; yet I conceive it is an easy method of teaching, or simplifying the learning of, language; and, as such, not likely to be rejected by the pedagogues, nor, perhaps, unworthy to be learnt by the

child, though hereafter to be unlearned and ridiculed by the man. Consequently, Sir, an attempt to *better the condition* of this ancient system of grammar may not be without its use. My second preliminary observation is, that those who have undertaken to write English Grammars, have contented themselves with applying the rules of the Latin tongue to the English tongue, as far as they were wanted; but have not very closely investigated the peculiarities of the English language; nor, where those peculiarities existed, invented any fresh rules to notify or enforce them. I make this last observation for the purpose of directing the attention of those gentlemen more minutely to their own language; not doubting but they may find other examples of this incorrectness than that which is the immediate object of my present animadversions. The readers of Homer will recollect the expression, *πατρίδα γαίαν*, *country land*, wherein, of two substantives coming together in the same case, and not in apposition, one acts the part of an adjective. This is one of the commonest modes of speech in English; yet I know no grammarian that has noticed it. When we talk of a gold watch, house lamb, county politics, party spirit, family pride, the Mississippi scheme, Russia firs, the Grenville Party, have we not in each phrase two substantives coming together in the same case, and not in apposition, of which the first in position (as the adjective is always placed before the substantive in English,) acts the part, and supplies the place, of an adjective?—Are they not all exactly similar expressions to the *πατρίδα γαίαν* of Homer?—It will be found, I believe, Sir, that all proper names, which have no adjectives formed from them by an alteration of the termination, are used, when occasion requires, as adjectives. If you speak of an inhabitant of Cornwall, you say, "he is a Cornish man;" or of the mines in that county, "Cornish miner." But Devonshire, of which there is no adjective, is itself used as an adjective, or is, if you like it, both an adjective and a substantive; as, "he is a Devonshire man;" "those are the Devonshire hills." It is needless to produce any more instances; but I will further advance, that the English tongue admits of whole sentences being used as adjectives. To begin with "High Church politics," "the New York Advertiser;" where High Church and New York are both used as adjectives. I will proceed to "Church of England discipline," "Hudson's Bay Company," the gentleman who

went

went by the name of Single-speech Hamilton; in which several sentences I opine, that High Church, New York, Church of England, Hudson's Bay, Single-speech, are actually and efficiently adjectives.— And here I may make one or two observations upon the use of the hyphen, which I have seen incorrectly employed. The ear will always tell you when to employ the hyphen. If, in pronouncing a sentence, two or more words of that sentence are pronounced as one word, then the hyphen should be inserted to connect those two words as one. In my assertion, that it is frequent in English to use substantives as adjectives, I should be sorry to be understood as maintaining, that whenever two substantives come together in the same case, and not in apposition, the first of them is used as an adjective. I know it is frequent in English orthography to part words, that is, compound words, and thus leave them, in appearance, two words; though, according to all rules of grammar, and even to our pronunciation of them, they are but one compound-word. I illustrate this by the examples of *fox-hunter*, *legacy-hunter*, and a variety of words needless here to enumerate; but of which I have here remarked, that (generally, if not always,) the last word in the compound word has some sort of government over its preceding associate. In addition to this remark, I have to repeat, that the pronunciation of two such words (written incorrectly as two words, but in fact one,) is decidedly as if they were one word. The accent is not both upon *legacy* and *hunter*, as it would be were they two words, but upon the first syllable of *legacy* (or rather of *legacyhunter*,) only. And I maintain, that, if our countrymen do not choose, as would be more correct, to write these two parts of one word as one word, they ought at least to insert the hyphen between them to shew their connection. Wherever two more words are used as one, I would employ the hyphen, whether these two or more words are in fact only one word, (unless in that case, as would be more judicious, they are written close united, as one word,) or are several words used together as one member of a sentence. The latter case is that of High Church, in "High-Church Politics;" Church of England, in "Church-of-England discipline;" and a thousand instances, which it is unnecessary to trouble your readers with enumerating. I am, &c.

BARENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

# CANTABRIGIANA.

CLXIX.—AN APOLOGY.

**L**ATIN, it is well known, has been considered, from the earliest ages, as the academical language. Our exercises in colleges, and in the public schools, the *conciones ad clerum* in the university churches, the public business in the senate-house and theatre, are delivered, for the greater part, in Latin; the proceedings, likewise, at the time of taking degrees, whether in arts, law, physic, or divinity, are all conducted in Latin. Even a candidate for a musical degree, though not obliged to set the formula to music, must be introduced by the professor with *Præfento tibi hunc virum*.

Foreign universities also have adopted, as their own, the Latin tongue; partly indeed from superstitious motives, and partly from admiration of the ancient classics. All have affected it in their imitations of the Roman poets, and all made it the vehicle of the arts and sciences through Europe.

It is to be presumed, then, that an imperfect work, like the present, will obtain a little indulgence, and not be denounced as pedantic, for endeavouring to pronounce the shibboleth (if so it must be proclaimed), of its party. Quotations from a learned language, judiciously introduced, may sometimes give splendour and dignity to a discourse; but a profusion of them, we acknowledge, throws no glory over eloquence, and, confessedly, adds neither brilliancy nor authority to sentiment. A broad tinsel-glare affords proof neither of taste, nor of opulence, nor of truth; and, instead of being demonstrative of invention, is often its substitute. Genius, which finds sources in its own powers, scorns to be always borrowing of neighbours. Truth, whose eagle-eye pierces into the heaven of heavens, may be even oppressed by a weight of testimonies; and their own genuine beauties are more striking to an intelligent beholder, than an everlasting display of heterogenous ornaments.

But a farrago trifling as this, a work which, indeed, sometimes, in defiance of a well-known maxim, even labours after trifles, and which aspires not to the character of a regular dissertation, may be allowed to recede somewhat from the established laws of polite writing. It may be permitted to follow a favourite propensity; to indulge an innocent predilection; to humour an university prejudice; to conciliate



ciliate literary men, whose exertations prevent their considering an ambition to gratify an inveterate fondness, as an artifice of pedantry, a manœuvre of vanity, or the last expedient of an impoverished mind. An academic, as mankind in general, looks back with pleasure, even to old age, on the sun which gilded the morning of life; and recognizes with enthusiasm even the outlines of his former studies. To speak plainly, Cantabrigiana is spread before Cambridge guests, a humble banquet, which, if not overflowing with dainties, is yet anxious of supplying some appropriate fare—a kind of *lanx satura*, into which (*more academico*) we occasionally throw a little seasoning of Roman and Grecian eloquence; for,

Gravis ingenium, Gravis dedit ore rotundo  
Musa loqui——— Hor.

And such is our apology to———

CLXX.—STERNE, *the* AUTHOR of  
TRISTRAM SHANDY.

Sterne, so celebrated as the author of *Tristram Shandy* and the *Sentimental Journey*, was of Cambridge University; no strict priest, but, as a clergyman, not likely to hear with indifference his whole fraternity treated contemptuously. Being one day in a coffee-house, he observed a spruce powdered young fellow by the fire-side, who was speaking of the clergy, in the mass, as a body of disciplined impostors and systematic hypocrites. Sterne got up while the young man was haranguing, and approached towards the fire, patting and coaxing all the way a favourite little dog. Coming at length towards the gentleman, he took up the dog, still continuing to pat him, and addressed the young fellow: "Sir, this would be the prettiest little animal in the world, had he not one disorder!" "What disorder is that?" replied the young fellow. "Why, Sir, (said Sterne) one that always makes him bark when he sees a gentleman in black." "That is a singular disorder (rejoined the young fellow); pray, how long has he had it?" "Sir, (replied Sterne, looking at him with affected gentleness) ever since he was a puppy!"

CLXXI.—A STUTTERING WAG.

A person once knocked at the door of a college-fellow, to inquire the apartments of a particular gentleman. When the Fellow made his appearance, "Sir, (said the inquirer) will you be so obliging as to direct me to the rooms of Mr. ——" The Fellow had the misfortune to

stutter: he began, "S-S-Sir, pl-pl-please to go to"—and then stopped short. At length, collecting all his indignation to the tip of his tongue, he poured out a frightful expression; adding, as he shut the door, "You will find him, sooner than I can direct you."

CLXXII.

In the former number the reader was presented with a few lines by Mrs. Lenoir. It should have been added, that they were a version from the French; and, as the words are original,—they have appeared, at least, only in Mrs. Lenoir's *Village Anecdotes*,—it may be proper to subjoin them.

Vous changer en étoille, a parler sans detours,  
N'est point un compliment, mais bien une  
meprise,

On vous fait a la nuit presider, belle Elise,  
Tandis, que cette a vous a faire les beaux  
jours.

D'apres l'ordre etablis dans les celestes voutes,  
Je ne vois pas pour vous de place au firmament;

Un astre y peut briller douze heures seulment,  
Et vous durez pretendre a les embellir toutes.\*

CLXXIII.—LINES addressed to a LADY, on her rallying the Author, who inscribed a Letter, addressed to her, without any Title but her Christian and Surnames, as though he was for setting aside old Customs and Manners; by a Person formerly of Emanuel College.

The reader will please to take notice, that these lines cannot affect degrees; of which, more perhaps hereafter. Degrees are, in fact, marks of literary honour; and, like professional and official titles, quite distinct things from those titles to which allusion is here made. As to degrees,

Hinc Lucem et Pocula sacra;

Often indeed given away very lightly, and

\* The insertion of this article in a *Cantabrigiana* is certainly flying in the face of a statute, ladies not being admitted to share literary honours in English universities, as in some abroad. We are betrayed into this unacademical trick through Mrs. Lenoir's politeness in communicating two little poetical pieces of her father's, which have been already inserted; and as an acknowledgment for much pleasure received from her novel, lately published, *Village Anecdotes*; in which, different from most other writers, novelists, and poets, the fair writer satirizes village-manners: and she does her work well, like one who has accurately studied the characters and manners which she describes.

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to

to very unworthy objects, and often very dearly earned :

Yes, things that are old, and some things that are new,

I love and I hate ; yet I play you no trick ;  
I like an old friend, and I own I like you ;

But I hate the new taxes, and still worse  
Old Nick.

But you like old things, because they are old ;

The Church so believes\*, and so you believe ;  
Then I vow by the Church, that my faith  
you should hold ;

For mine is ancient as Adam and Eve.

But Adam, like Nick, is too old ; then, dear friend,

Pray take up your bible, and read it right on ;  
And what can you find from beginning to end,

But Abram and Sarah, Ruth, Mary, and John?

So you see that I here at least square with the Church ;

A Church, old enough too, not wanton  
in youth ;

Nor think that he'll leave an old friend in  
the lurch,

Who sticks to his oldest and best friend—  
Dame Truth.

N.B. In the next month's Magazine will probably appear some lines, in favour of titles, by the same person.

#### CLXXIV.—DR. THORNTON'S SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS.

Occasion was taken, some months since, of introducing an account of an extraordinarily magnificent work preserved at Cambridge. This was a Treatise on natural history and the occult sciences, distinguished by many exquisite paintings, and in the highest preservation, though several centuries old. The volume is exhibited as a kind of shew-book at the public library. Works of this description may be reckoned by many, more costly than scientific ; more shewy than useful ; dazzling to the eye, but repulsive to the touch ; like the sensitive plant, *tremblingly alive* through every pore ; or, like what is remarked by a pleasant writer of a lovely woman, very delicately fair, and finely shaped. He compares her to a set of beautiful china, which yet is so liable to receive injury, that he should be afraid to touch it, lest he should break it.

On the other hand, it may be observed in favour of such undertakings, that they encourage the fine arts ; that the arts and sciences, having a kind of relationship, and being connected, as Cicero expresses it, by a chain, explain and mutually assist each other ; and further, that

\* See the poetry in the last month's Magazine.

such productions are monuments of the state of the arts in a country at a given period.

These remarks are occasioned by the perusal of a splendid work, now publishing, designed to illustrate botany by the aid of sculpture, poetry, and painting. The author is Dr. Thornton, a gentleman formerly of Cambridge-University, and now a public lecturer on Botany. As a work of art, this attempt to illustrate the Linnæan system may be expected to rival, if not to eclipse, any similar work in other countries ; being adorned with plants and flowers, and mythological designs by our first masters, Bartolzzi, Opie, Beechy, Ruffel ; and enlivened by many poetical sketches, illustrative of the paintings. Expensive performances like this can recommend themselves only to persons, who, with a taste for the polite arts, possess also the means of indulging it ; and to public libraries, the archives of what is curious in a country.

Dr. Darwin, our fine botanical poet, was also of Cambridge. His poetry is frequently made to illustrate these pages. Probably, therefore, we may take the liberty of introducing into the Cantabrigiana, on some opportunity, a few lines intended for this work, in reference to Dr. Darwin's Loves of the Plants, and illustrative of a design in Dr. Thornton's work.

#### CLXXV.—SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Sir William Jones was a student of University-college, Oxford, but took his Master of Arts degree at Cambridge ; a name that both universities are proud to own. His writings, as were his talents, are various. His Specimen Poeseos Asiaticæ, though a juvenile work, and founded, indeed, on Bishop Lowth's book, *de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum*, is certainly an elegant and useful work ; an extraordinary performance for so young a man as he was when he composed it. Its merit on the score of poetry is at least equal to its pretensions in criticism.

Subjoined to this volume is his *Limon, seu, Miscellaneorum Liber*, which consists of Greek and Latin versions of some admired passages of English poetry. Having formerly given an English version of an original Greek epigram of Joshua Barnes's, we shall, by way of variety, here take the liberty of presenting the reader with a Greek version of an exquisite little morsel of English poetry by Sir William Jones, though not original ; for it is in his *Limon*. The English is that admired piece,

Little, curious, thirsty, fly,  
Drink with me, and drink as I, &c.

The



The Greek, which is a pleasing specimen of the Greek epigram, in the *Anthologia*, differing from the English, is as follows :

*Ad Muscam.*

Διδάσκει, φιλόκαμε, τανυπύρεε, τερπνο μύια,  
 Τερπνο νεκταρὲς γεύταμεν ποταμῶτος  
 Σμυτῆς, σμυτῆς, μύια, καὶ εὐσεφάτοιο κυπέλλῳ  
 ἔκρυσεν ὄστρουαν τὸν μελιφυρτὸν ὄπον.  
 Δὲ σ' εὐφροσύνης λαθικηδεῖ θυμὸν λαίνειν  
 Μάκρῃ τε βίῳ τε τέρ' ὀλιγοχρονίον.  
 Ὡς περ ἐμὸς βίος ἀλλ', τὸς βίος ἀλλὰ πεφύγε,  
 Κεῖτόμαι αὐτὸς ὁμῶς καὶ συμπαίνομενος.  
 Καὶ γὰρ ἐξ ἑκκλῆκτα παρὲλκομενον λυπαλάντας  
 Ἐν βίῳ ἀνδρῶν οὐ πλεον, ἐς βίος.  
 Ἐκκλῆκτα ταχέως παραμειφεται αἰγλή,  
 Ἐκφυγε δ' ἤδη ἀνδρῶν, ὥς περ ὄναρ.

CLXXVI.—SYLLABUS of LECTURES on  
 POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY, by MR.  
 INGRAM, FELLOW of QUEEN'S COL-  
 LEGE.

It is allowed by all that the university of Cambridge is liberally supplied with professorships in the different sciences; and that the professors have generally been men distinguished for talents and learning. The professorships are as follows: three for the different faculties, law, physic, and, divinity, called King's professorships; Lady Margaret's in divinity; a professorship in casuistry; in Hebrew, Arabic, and Greek; in chemistry, botany, anatomy, experimental philosophy, and modern history. To these must be added, Lady Sadler's professorship for algebra, Mr. Norris's of divinity, and a professorship in music. It is, however, worthy of notice, that there is none for statistics, or political economy, at Cambridge.

The same defect may be noticed in the university of Paris, at least when Diderot and D'Alembert published their *Dictionnaire raisonné*. In the article *College* there is an account of the several arts and sciences taught in that university, as well as of the mode of education. The subject is divided into five parts, but no mention is made of political philosophy, as being a branch of any one. It may, therefore, be presumed, that for political philosophy there was no provision at Paris; and it is worthy of observation, that the writer of the article *College*, though animadverting with sufficient severity on other defects, leaves this altogether unnoticed.

Mr. Ingram, fellow of Queen's, perceiving that the study of political economy was thus left without public encour-

agement at Cambridge, made a proposal to supply the defect; and published, in 1799, a "Syllabus; or, Abstract of a System of Political Philosophy; together with a Dissertation, recommending that the Study of Political economy be encouraged in the Universities, and that a Course of Public Lectures be delivered on that Subject." He announced his own willingness to undertake this office, should he meet with proper encouragement. It must be acknowledged that this Syllabus is the work of a mind penetrating and judicious, habituated to philosophic researches, and stored with various information. It does not, however, appear that the services of Mr. Ingram were accepted by the university.

With all respect for the superior abilities and attainments of this gentleman, we cannot help expressing an opinion, that such encouragement is hardly to be expected in these times, and, perhaps, scarcely to be wished. When it is recollected, that our universities were founded in times not favourable to such inquiries; that they have since taken somewhat more of a corporation-form, and been subjected too much to unreasonable restrictions, it is not to be supposed that political science can have free course there. Why the Scotch and German universities encourage lectures on statistics, while they are discouraged in the English, might be accounted for very easily.

The truth is, till our academical parliament (the senate) shall throw open the gates of the university, and the liberality and benevolence of succeeding princes remove the shackles imposed by a former monarch, political science cannot appear in her genuine character. Forgetting her origin and true destination, she will be overruled by authority or interest, and science be compelled to give way to expedience. The other sciences thrive well in our universities: Political economy flourishes best in the world; and, like Triptolemus of old, to borrow an idea from Lucian's *Dream*, had better scatter her seed over the face of the earth.

CLXXVII.—LINES by SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Sir William Jones was a Master of Arts of Emanuel; a man as amiable as he was learned. Notice was just since taken of his *Specimen Poeseos Asiaticæ*. The following delicious lines were his composition; and the insertion of them here re-

quires no apology. They were written in the honesty and gaiety of his heart, in the earlier part of Life, though after he had left the University.

*To the Nymph of the Spring. Written near a Spring between two Hillocks, in the Neighbourhood of the River Tivy, in Pembrokeshire.*

Why should old Tivy, boys, claim all our duty paid,  
And no just homage be to charming youth and beauty paid?  
See where the Nymph of the Spring sits inviting us,  
With charming waters crystalline, refreshing and delighting us.  
What, tho' his margin broad be rocky, oak'd and willowy?  
And what, tho' his ozier banks be spacious, deep, and billowy?  
She, from her sweet paps, lilled and roseal,  
Lies feeding all her laughing buds, with dew-drops ambrosial.  
Then, with sweet melody, carol to the fountain nymph,  
Far sweeter than a sea nymph, and milder than a mountain nymph.  
Long may her streams gush, lucid and nectarious,  
And long may her banks be deck'd with flow'rets multifarious;  
Long o'er her arched grot may purple-winged Zephyrus  
Come leading on his wanton bands of breezes odoriferous.  
Yearly to the Naiad shall the roundelay repeated be,  
And by the chorus jubilant her liquid silver greeted be.  
Say, can we better, boys, chace dull idle Care away,  
Than thus by passing hours of mirth in harmony and roundelay?  
Stretch'd on that green hillock's bank, around her rosy nipple, boys,  
We merrily will sing and laugh, and merrily we'll tipple, boys.  
Drinking to damiels, lovely and delicious;  
Oh! heav'ns, would they smile on us, like deities propitious.  
And, mark! if any rebel here shall miss the cup or mutiny,  
Amere'd shall be the miscreant without appeal or scrutiny,

These lines are original; but, judging only by Sir William's translations, we are of opinion, that he has produced no specimen of Asiatic poetry superior, if equal, to this. It is in the true spirit of Hafez,

and resembles most those pieces of Asiatic poetry, which by some are thought to have an *arcane* signification. *Vid. "Specimen Poeseos Asiat." Pars tertia. cap. 9.* And of this number, in the judgment of many writers, is the Song of Solomon.

CLXXVII.—LINES by a PERSON formerly of EMANUEL.

The following lines, written by a less able hand, and partly on occasion of reading the above, require an apology. They will just serve to put in this corner.

Εἰ τι γὰρ ἐν κενεοῖσι φιλάμεσιν ἀδὲα τερεψίς.

Sweet is the pleasure of an empty kiss.

*Theocritus.*

*On the above Line.*

Why is there so much pleasure in a kiss?  
Where lovers meet must be the point of bliss;  
And on the lips the purest sweets they share,  
For Love is wont to make his nestry there.

*By the same.*

Dulce est desipere in loco.

Plurima dum mecum reputo, dum plurima scribo,

Nil epigrammatico more referre queam!

Dulce est desipere, et fateor, simul, utile; mecum

Nam dum nil reputo, quod cupii, perago.

—Quid Doctrina juvat? Sapiens heu! deflet et errat;

Gaudia nil remorans, Musa per omne ruit.

Ah! multum valeat Doctrina, et Musa maneto:

Dat Doctrina dolos, dat mihi Musa jocos.

E. R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN Forster's Travels from Bengal, Letter the 7th, he writes, "But, as it is said in Holy Writ, I believe that there is no wisdom under the girdle." I have, Mr. Editor, in vain searched for such a saying, and should be glad to be informed by the means of your excellent and very instructive Magazine, if any such expression is to be found in the Bible, or whether it is only a mere assertion of the author.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

SENEX.

*Sherborne, Feb. 19, 1804.*

THE



## THE POPULATION ACT.

COUNTY OF KENT.								
PARISH, TOWNSHIP,  OR  Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.	
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.		
LATHE OF								
St. Augustine .....	4,953	5,640	14,373	13,745	7,094	1,962	28,118	
Aylesford .....	9,195	11,720	29,743	28,640	17,187	7,848	58,988	
Scray .....	8,131	10,300	26,360	26,102	12,355	5,705	52,462	
Shepway .....	2,356	2,710	6,538	7,132	3,876	983	13,720	
Sutton at Hone .....	12,012	16,108	34,931	36,101	9,325	12,070	71,032	
CITY OF								
Canterbury .....	1,741	2,276	3,805	5,195	400	1,325	9,000	
Rocheſter .....	1,136	1,550	3,071	3,746	80	928	6,817	
TOWN OF								
Chatham .....	1,715	2,615	4,699	5,806	92	1,244	10,505	
Deal .....	906	1,107	2,484	2,936	106	550	5,420	
Dover, and Liberty of the } fame .....	3,339	3,834	7,187	7,658	1,129	2,271	14,845	
Faverſham .....	558	727	1,598	1,766	27	307	3,364	
Greenwich .....	2,067	3,215	7,323	7,016	136	1,171	14,339	
Hythe .....	224	264	691	755	65	198	1,446	
Maidſtone .....	1,330	1,742	3,835	4,192	1,306	5,196	8,027	
New Romney .....	345	421	1,010	1,157	226	161	2,167	
Queenborough .....	128	143	284	261	—	280	545	
Sandwich .....	1,287	1,407	2,966	3,540	251	994	6,506	
	51,423	65,779	150,903	155,798	53,655	43,193	306,701	
The following RETURNS came too late for Regular Inſer- tion:								
FOLKESTONE.								
Folkeſtone ..   Pariſh .....	88	89	233	214	211	15	447	
HUNDRED OF WESTGATE.								
St. Gregory's.   Townſhip .....	12	19	39	32	4	14	71	
LONINGBOROUGH.								
Acrife .....	25	33	81	79	61	14	160	
Paddleſworth   Pariſh .....	8	9	24	18	14	—	42	
STOUTING.								
Standford .....	29	38	94	109	179	17	203	
Total	51,585	65,967	151,374	156,250	54,124	43,253	307,624	

## COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	by how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
HUNDRED OF							
Amounderness .....	7,207	7,827	19,135	20,485	8,747	5,488	39,618
Blackburn, Upper Division	6,951	8,001	20,488	21,305	2,284	18,956	41,793
Ditto, Lower Division ..	8,266	8,622	22,689	24,021	2,090	21,613	46,710
Leyland .....	5,403	5,746	15,017	15,444	3,383	9,440	30,461
Lonsdale .....	6,627	6,983	16,640	17,397	10,295	5,234	34,037
Salford .....	29,914	31,637	37,195	39,137	7,732	103,914	177,682
West Derby .....	18,589	19,927	43,978	52,058	16,373	31,146	101,036
TOWN OF							
Manchester .....	12,547	13,560	39,110	44,910	129	44,590	84,020
Liverpool .....	11,446	16,939	34,367	43,286	174	11,269	77,653
Huddersfield .....	1,873	1,873	5,210	5,431	390	3,823	10,671
Wigan .....	2,177	2,277	5,068	5,921	218	6,867	10,989
Lancaster .....	1,598	1,998	3,999	5,031	133	1,822	9,030
Spotland .....	1,672	1,707	4,430	4,601	70	5,045	9,031
	114,270	132,147	322,356	350,375	52,018	269,259	572,731

## COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

HUNDRED OF							
Framland .....	2,296	2,481	5,669	5,955	2,709	1,054	11,624
Gartree .....	3,046	3,292	6,851	7,459	3,374	3,555	14,290
Gosfote, East .....	3,000	3,226	7,064	7,373	3,326	3,899	14,437
Gosfote, West .....	6,236	6,623	15,469	15,686	4,136	7,944	31,148
Guthlaxton .....	3,106	3,329	7,579	7,716	3,148	5,679	15,288
Sparkenhoe .....	5,103	5,336	13,401	12,397	6,571	8,577	26,341
TOWN OF							
Leicester .....	3,205	3,663	7,921	9,032	499	11,330	16,953
	25,992	27,967	63,941	66,136	23,823	42,036	130,081

COUNTY



## COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP,  OR  Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES.		PERSONS.		OCCUPATIONS.		TOTAL OF PERSONS.
	Inhabited.	By how many Families occu- pied.	Males.	Females.	Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Ditto in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	
PARTS OF HOLLAND							
Wapentake of Elloe .....	3,648	3,931	9,010	8,895	5,173	1,477	17,995
Ditto of Kirton .....	2,076	2,301	5,097	5,282	3,517	661	10,379
Ditto of Shirbeck .....	791	860	2,007	1,935	1,430	174	3,942
Town of Boston .....	1,221	1,334	2,698	3,228	91	866	5,926
PARTS OF KESTEVEN.							
Wapentake of Aswardhun ..	946	985	2,261	2,298	1,298	396	4,569
Ditto of Aveland .....	1,356	1,511	3,340	3,558	1,245	616	6,898
Ditto of Bettisloe .....	912	909	2,399	2,359	458	2,562	4,748
Ditto of Boothby, High } and Low Divisions. . }	1,034	1,131	2,632	2,655	1,883	352	5,237
Ditto of Flexwell .....	772	826	1,852	1,929	1,279	415	3,781
Ditto of Langoe, first } and second Divisions }	874	914	2,439	2,364	2,132	271	4,803
Ditto of Loveden .....	1,147	1,268	2,899	2,999	2,267	528	5,898
Ditto of Nefs .....	1,017	1,057	2,476	2,545	1,785	562	5,021
Ditto of Winnibriggs } and Threw .....	775	827	1,933	1,918	1,387	357	3,351
Town of Grantham, and } Soke of the same .. }	1,335	1,456	3,377	3,637	1,453	1,124	7,014
Ditto of Stamford .....	690	1,075	1,826	2,196	106	2,198	4,022
PARTS OF LINDSEY.							
Wapentake of Aflacoe, } East and West .....	650	711	1,655	1,711	914	201	3,366
Soke of Bolingbroke, East } and West .....	1,316	1,452	3,231	3,394	3,303	634	6,625
Wapentake of Bradley } Haverstoc .....	1,292	1,532	3,418	3,575	1,692	649	6,993
Hundred of Calceworth, } Marsh and Wold Divif. }	1,441	1,565	3,562	3,713	2,148	476	7,275
Wapentake of Candle- } shoe, ditto .....	977	1,148	2,651	2,797	1,690	473	5,448
Ditto of Corringham .....	2,038	2,198	4,440	4,773	2,048	1,323	9,213
Ditto of Gartree, North } and South Divisions }	896	980	2,427	2,361	1,424	222	4,738
Hundred of Hill .....	418	439	1,211	1,129	898	142	2,345
Soke of Horncastle .....	965	1,084	2,475	2,508	1,208	468	4,983
Wapentake of Lawreys .....	1,040	1,149	2,527	2,703	1,593	406	5,230
Hundred of Louth Eske, } Marsh and Wold Divif. }	1,902	2,079	4,635	4,869	2,173	761	9,524
Wapentake of Ludborough	212	241	521	530	451	42	1,051
Ditto of Manley, 1st, } 2d, and 3d Divisions }	3,288	3,768	7,942	8,225	6,450	1,378	16,165
Ditto of Walthcroft, N. } and S. Divisions. . }	840	998	2,362	2,295	1,438	393	4,655
Ditto of Well .....	444	462	1,073	1,098	1,204	271	2,171
Ditto of Wraggoc, East } and West Divisions }	828	924	2,279	2,248	1,749	326	4,527
Ditto of Yarborough, E. } S. and N. Divisions }	2,632	2,865	6,293	6,465	3,349	1,343	12,758
City of Lincoln .....	1,516	1,619	3,474	3,924	718	1,698	7,398
	41,395	42,629	102,445	106,112	60,584	24,263	208,557

For the Monthly Magazine.

COLIANA;

Consisting of SELECTIONS of the curious MSS. bequeathed by the late MR. COLE to the BRITISH MUSEUM, and lately opened.

Copy of one of Cromwell's Letters to his Wife.

"MY DEAREST,  
"I HAVE not leisure to write much, but I could chide thee, that in many of thy letters thou writest to me, that I should not be unmindful of thee and thy little ones. Truly, if I love you not too well, I think I err not on the other hand much.

"Thou art dearer to me than any creature: let that suffice. The Lord hath shewed us an exceeding mercy. Who can tell how great it is? My weak faith hath been upheld: I have been, in my inward man, marvellously supported; though I assure thee, I grow an old man, and feel infirmities of age marvellously stealing upon me. Would my corruptions did as fast decrease! Pray on my behalf in the latter respect.

"The particulars of our late success Harry Vane or Gil. Pickering will impart to thee. My love to all dear friends.  
*Dunbar, the* "Thine,  
4th of Sept. 1650. "O. CROMWELL."

EPITAPH in KING'S CHAPEL.

The epitaph in Mr. Walpole's Fugitive Pieces, p. 5, note, mentioned to be in King's-college chapel, and in the Spectator, Vol. 7, No. 518, though extremely fine, yet, in my opinion, wants a great deal to come up to the noble loftiness of that really in one of the side chapels of King's-college chapel, on Mr. Thomas Crouch, who died in 1679, and is without his name to it.

"Aperiet Deus Tumulos et educet,  
Nos de Sepulchris:  
Qualis eram, Dies isthæc cum  
Venerit, scies."

Which is so grand, solemn, and sublime, that it is impossible to read it, and not be struck with it. The capital beauty in the former part is wanting in that quoted by Mr. Addison, and has only the latter turn of thought, which, though extremely beautiful, would not singly have been noticed, to the neglect of the former, had so judicious a person ever seen it. From whence I conclude, he must allude to some other inscription than that in our college-chapel.

HARLOW, ESSEX.

Round the font, or by it, for it is so long ago since I saw it, that I have forgot which, is wrote this Greek inscription, which may be read either backwards or forwards:

NIYON ANOMHMA MH MONAN OVIN.

Wash the sin, not the face only.

The same is round the font of the church of Sandbach, in Cheshire; and round a noble silver basin, or large dish, in which stands an ewer, and used at the vice-master's table on great festivals, in Trinity-college hall, in Cambridge, on the rim is wrote the same inscription in large capitals.

"St. Memin est une abbaye célèbre sous l'ancien nom de Micy, sur la rivière de Loire, proche d'Orleans, en Latin, Micciacum, ou S. Maximini ad Ligeritum. Il y a dans l'église de ce monastère un benitier de forme ronde, avec cette inscription Grecque, gravée sur le bord du bassin,

NIYON ANOMHMATA MH MONAN OVIN.

La même chose est à Paris au Benitier de Saint Etienne d'Egrés, et aussi autrefois à celui de Saint Sophie à Constantinople.

"On lit encore la même chose en retrogradant, ce qu'on peut rendre ainsi en Latin—*Lava delicta, non solum faciem*; et en François, Ne lave pas seulement ton visage mais encore tes pechez."—*Voyage Liturgique de France, par le Sieur de Moleon, p. 219.*

OATH of WILLIAM RUFUS.

Our historians say, that the common oath of King William Rufus, was by St. Luke's face; but this is a mistake, for he used to swear by the holy face of Lucca; meaning a great crucifix in the cathedral of that city, held in singular veneration.—See Butler's Lives of the Saints, vol. 2, p. 136, and Lord Lyttleton's Life of Hen. II. vol 1, p. 424.

MR. GRAY.

"I have the unhappiness to live in an age when all decency, both of behaviour and language, is set at nought; and, under a notion of freedom and liberty, every man's private character is made the object of public censure, by means of a most licentious misuse of the liberty of the press. Thus my friend Mr. Gray, a man void of all ambitious views, because his friend, Mr. Stonehewer, had pointed him out as a most proper person to the Duke of Grafton, for the professorship of modern history, without the least application or thought of it himself, met with



the most illiberal abuse in the public papers, for having, in a grateful, though very slight manner, complimented his patron in the ode composed by him, and set to music, for his installation. In the London Chronicle, for July 29, 1769, was this Epitaph and Note.

*"To the Printer.*

"As a certain Church-yard Poet has deviated from the principles he once professed, it is very fitting that the necessary alterations should be made in his epitaph.

MARCUS.

#### EPITAPH.

"Here rests his head upon the lap of earth,  
One, not to Fortune, nor to Fame unknown:

Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,

And smooth-tongu'd Flattery mark'd him for her own.

Large was his wish—in this he was sincere;

Fate did a recompence as largely send.

Gave the poor C—r four hundred pounds a year,

And made a d—y minister his friend.

No further seek his deed to bring to light:

For, ah! he offer'd at Corruption's shrine;

And basely strove to wash an Æthiop white;

While Truth and Honour bled in every line."

*The KING of SPAIN'S LETTER to the POPE, on the EXPULSION of the JESUITS.*

"MOST HOLY FATHER,

"I had no sooner read your Holiness's letter in answer to one wherein I gave you notice of the expulsion of the Regulars of the Society out of my dominions, than my heart was filled with bitterness and sorrow. A dutiful son, who sees the father

he loves and respects drowned in tears and grief, cannot be otherwise affected. I love your Holiness for your exemplary virtues: I respect in you the Vicar of Jesus Christ; consider then, Holy Father, what a deep impression your affliction must have made on me, especially as I perceived it was owing to your Holiness's not being convinced, that I had proceeded on good grounds in this affair. Yes, Holy Father, the convincing proofs I had of the depravity of these regulars, obliged me to banish the whole body for ever out of the Spanish dominions; and not to confine the chastisement to a few individuals, I repeat this to your Holiness, and I pray God, you may be persuaded this is the true state of the case; forasmuch as such a persuasion will be a means of restoring tranquillity of mind to your Holiness. The Divine Clemency admonishes me not to forget, on this occasion, the strict account I am to give of the government of my subjects; not only in what regards their temporal wellbeing and tranquillity, but principally in what relates to their eternal happiness. In consequence, I have been particularly careful that they should not want proper assistance, even in the most remote countries. Your Holiness may therefore be easy on this head, which ought to give you the greatest concern. I beg your Holiness's apostolical benediction, and that you would gladden my heart with your paternal love. May the Almighty preserve and direct the most estimable person of your Holiness, for the happy and good government of his universal church.

*Aranjuez, (Signed) THE KING.  
the 2d of May, 1767.*

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ON HEALTH.

*From the Greek of Ariphron of Sicyon.*

WITH thee, blithe Health, I wish to live;

Thy presence truer joys will give,

Than all the blest on high:

Ne'er let me need thy influence kind,

But still a willing inmate find,

To soften age's sigh.

If Plutus show'r an envied store,

Or men your godlike sway adore,

And children prove most kind;

If furtive love your bosom fire,

And Venus thrilling hopes inspire,

That wake your inmost mind:

If greater blessings Jove bestow,

And bounteous grant from worldly woe

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Much intervening rest:

With thee, celestial, all things please;

A spring perennial spreads its breeze;

Without thee none is blest.

H. P. J.

April 6, 1804.

### STANZAS TO MARY.

O MARY! whilst the beams of joy

Within thy fickle bosom shine,

Thou little heed'st, thou little know'st,

The bitter pangs that torture mine.

Whilst Fancy paints the world serene,

And Hope with wanton song beguiles;

I sigh amidst the crowded scene,

And think on thy deluding smiles.

3 A

When

When Rapture to her hall invites,  
Or bids thee through her mazes fly,  
The night-star guides my wand'ring feet,  
The chill gale bears my wafting sigh.  
Each mournful night my footstep calls  
To ruin'd scenes and tott'ring aisles;  
Where, far from Rapture's revel halls,  
I think on thy deluding smiles.

O Mary! when the bands of sleep  
With sweet compulsion seal thine eyes,  
Think'st thou the dream that crowns thy  
rest,

E'er to my couch of sorrow flies?  
The only bliss my soul can know,  
The only vision that beguiles,  
Is just to steal awhile from woe,  
And dream of thy deluding smiles.

When to the voice of Pride I turn,  
And clothe my sorrow in disdain;  
When darkness shrouds my sinking form,  
And silence lures me to complain:  
Alike in dreary scenes forlorn,  
Or 'midst the world's betraying wiles,  
Fond mem'ry checks the rising scorn,  
And dwells on thy deluding smiles.

P. M. JANUS.

SONNET, WRITTEN BY WILLIAM HAY-  
LEY, ESQ. TO PRINCE HOARE, ESQ.

(In return for his interesting Correspondence with  
foreign Academies.)

THANKS to the Friend of universal art,  
Who shews me how a just and generous  
mind,

By boundless sympathy and zeal refin'd,  
May through the veins of emulation dart  
Supplies of vital fire, fresh hopes impart,  
And in such ties the social nations bind,  
That Commerce, with a smile divinely kind,  
May bid new wonders into being start.

Thou liberal Patriot! lasting praise be thine,  
Who, for the glory of thy native land,  
Hast led her to achieve thy bright design,  
To teach the heart of Genius to expand,  
And cherish talents, wheresoe'er they shine:  
Science and honour guide and bless thy hand!

March, 1804.

HORACE'S ODES. BOOK IV. ODE 5.  
TO AUGUSTUS.

SPRUNG from the Gods! Rome's guardian  
Power!

Why thus delay the happy hour  
To make a people blest?  
Propitious Ruler! shed the light  
Of thy lov'd presence on our sight,  
And sooth our fears to rest.

For where thy face, like chearful spring,  
Which gladness never fails to bring,  
Is kindly seen to smile;  
There, suns a brighter lustre shed;  
The day glides on, by pleasure led,  
And joys each hour beguile.

The youth whom adverse winds detain  
Beyond the rough Carpathian main,  
Far from his native soil!  
Fills a fond mother's breast with fears:  
To her the days have seem'd as years,  
An age of grief and toil!

Lo! on the craggy shore she stands,  
With tearful eyes and wringing hands,  
And pours her piteous sighs!  
Nor ever casts a look behind;  
Nor cease to throb within her mind  
The mingled fears that rise.

So Rome, with faithful love impress'd,  
To feel herself supremely blest,  
Her Cæsar's presence waits:  
She now the pomp triumphal leads,  
And, as the voted victim bleeds,  
She opens wide her gates.

The flocks secure the meadows roam,  
With plenty flows each harvest-home,  
And virtue sways the breast:  
The freighted bark on tranquil seas  
Sails in the bosom of the breeze;  
Nor foes nor storms molest.

Full in the new-born child we trace  
Each feature of the father's face—

A virtuous mother's pride:  
No bed by lawless lust is stain'd;  
For tainted honour stands arraign'd,  
Nor dares a wish to raise.

Who fears the Parthian's deadly bow?  
Or Scythian, bred 'midst wilds of snow?  
Or rude Iberia's race?

For whilst the bliss of health is thine,  
Not all her foes that drink the Rhine  
Shall Rome's fair fame deface.

Beneath the mountain's sunny side,  
When Phæbus seeks the western tide,  
Her free-born sons retreat;  
Well-pleas'd to rear the tender vine;  
Round some kind tree its branches twine;  
A task serenely sweet!

Then, with a bosom free from care,  
Straight to their chearful homes repair,  
To quaff the genial bowl;  
And, as the grape's soft power they prove,  
With the immortal gods above,  
Thy glorious name enroll!

To thee, their guardian Genius still,  
A flowing goblet forth they fill;  
To thee their voices raise;  
And with their household gods adored,  
Thy mem'ry crowns the festive board,  
In strains of hallowed praise!

Ah! quickly flee Hesperia's shore;  
Be martial discord heard no more,  
Throughout Rome's wide domain!  
Such is the prayer that warms each breast,  
Soon as the sun breaks through the east,  
Or sinks beneath the main.

Hawton Rectory,  
near Newark upon Trent,  
March 15, 1804.

W. HELPS.

A. MAROON



A MAROON SONG.

**H**ASTE, haste, my companions! the night-dews are o'er;  
From the mist-skirted mountains the shadows are flown;  
The bright morning-star calls to the chase of the boar,  
And the rock's secret echoes are waiting his groan.

O'er the deep-tangled thicket our toils shall prevail,  
In vain to the steep-cliff the savage shall run;  
Where the cocoa waves gay to the balm-scented gale,  
And the aloe expands its tall spires to the sun.

Ye spirits, that triumph'd in death o'er your foe;  
But left the dark sons of your race to complain;  
Ye that bade, in your anguish, the heirs of your woe  
Be the heirs of your hatred, the chiefs of disdain;

If ye sail in your pride on the sun's slanting beam,  
If ye robe your stern shades in the mist's fleeting form;  
Or, if rather ye joy in the lightning's fierce gleam,  
And stride on the whirlwind, and trample the storm:

O come on your clouds, o'er the wide-rolling wave,  
To the hills of our freedom in triumph repair;  
For the blue-mantled mountains are trod by the brave,  
And the dark-dwelling sons of defiance are there.

Hark! the horn's swelling tones call to danger away,  
And when the stern course of our pleasure is past;  
Though the whirlwinds of heav'n wake around us their sway,  
We will heed not the tempest, and sing to the blast.

Haste, haste, my companions! the night-dews are o'er;  
From the mist-skirted mountains the shadows are flown;  
The bright morning-star calls to the chase of the boar,  
And the rock's secret echoes are waiting his groan.

*Bristol.*

P. M. JANUS.

SYLVIA'S TOMB.

**'T**IS night, the fairy landscape flies,  
The flock to leafy glens withdrawn;  
Ascending shades usurp the skies,  
And veil in shad'wy mists the lawn.  
Ah! 'mid this deep funereal gloom,  
My breast what rending pangs invade!

As, wrapt in shades, I mark the tomb,  
The tomb, where Sylvia's dust is laid.  
Oh nymph! in earth's cold arms enshrin'd,  
For thee still frequent heaves the sigh;  
For thee, in softest bloom consign'd  
To fade, to languish, and to die.

What, though these humble shades beneath,  
Thy name no trophy'd shrine declares;  
Still duteous blooms the votive wreath,  
That friendship's faithful hand prepares.

Here, foe to splendour's mirthful train,  
Unseen, the musing minstrel strays,  
To breathe in shades th' elegiac strain,  
And dress thy lonely sod with bays.

There oft, at ev'ning's solemn hour,  
Soft Pity wails thy hapless doom;  
And, spite of time's lethean pow'r,  
The tear still trembles o'er thy tomb.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of the late DR. PRIESTLEY.

The subject of this Memoir has occupied too great a space in the literary history of his country not to require an ample biographical record. This will probably be given in due time, by some writer well qualified for the task, aided by authentic and original documents. Meanwhile, one who loved and revered him when living, and will ever honour his memory, begs leave to offer to the public the following brief and imperfect, but he hopes not inaccurate, nor partial, view of what he was and what he performed.

**JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D.F.R.S.**  
and member of many foreign literary

societies, was born on March 13, old style, 1733, at Field-head, in the parish of Birstall, in the West-riding of Yorkshire. His father was engaged in the clothing manufacture, and both parents were persons of respectability among the Calvinistic Dissenters. Joseph was from an early period, brought up in the house of Mr. Joseph Keighley, who had married his aunt. A fondness for reading was one of the first passions he displayed; and it probably induced his friends to change their intentions of educating him for trade, and destine him for a learned profession. He was sent to a school at Batley, the master of which possessed no common share

of erudition. Besides the Latin and Greek languages, he was capable of giving instructions in the Hebrew; and his pupil carried with him the knowledge of all the three to the academy of Daventry; at which he was entered, in his 19th year, as a student of divinity. This academy was the successor of that kept by Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and was conducted by Dr. Ashworth, whose first pupil Mr. Priestley is said to have been. When about the age of twenty-two, he was chosen as an assistant-minister to the Independent congregation of Needham-market, in Suffolk. He had at this time begun to imbibe theological opinions different from those of the school in which he had been educated. He had likewise become a student and admirer of the metaphysical philosophy of Hartley, of which, during life, he was the zealous advocate, and the acute elucidator.

After an abode of three years at Needham, he accepted an invitation to be pastor of a small flock at Nantwich, in Cheshire. There he opened a day-school, in the conduct of which, he exhibited that turn for ingenious research, and that spirit of improvement, which were to be his distinguishing characteristics. He enlarged the minds of his pupils by philosophical experiments, and he drew up an English Grammar upon an improved plan, which was his earliest publication. His reputation as a man of uncommon talents and active enquiry soon extended itself among his professional brethren; and when, upon the death of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the tutor in divinity at Warrington academy, Dr. Aikin was chosen to supply his place, Mr. Priestley was invited to undertake the vacant department of belles-lettres. It was in 1761 that he removed to a situation happily accommodated to his personal improvement, by the free society of men of large intellectual attainments, and to the display of his own various powers of mind. He soon after made a matrimonial connection with Mary, daughter to Mr. Wilkinson of Bersham-Foundry, near Wrexham; a lady of an excellent heart, and a strong understanding, and his faithful partner in all the vicissitudes of his life.

At Warrington properly commented the literary career of this eminent person, and a variety of publications soon announced to the world the extent and originality of his pursuits. One of the first was a Chart of Biography, in which he ingeniously contrived to present an ocular image both of the proportional duration

of existence, and of the chronological period and synchronism of all the most eminent persons of all ages and countries, in the great departments of science, art, and public life. This was very favourably received, and suggested a second Chart of History, in like manner offering to the view the extent, time, and duration of states and empires. Subjects of history and general politics at this time engaged much of his attention. He delivered lectures upon them, of which the substance was given to the world in various useful publications. His notions of government were founded on those principles of the original and indefeasible rights of man, which are the sole basis of all political freedom. He was an ardent admirer of the British Constitution, according to his conceptions of it, and ably illustrated it in his lectures.

With respect to his proper academical department of the belles-lettres, he displayed the enlargement of his views in a set of Lectures on the Theory and History of Language, and on the Principles of Oratory and Criticism; in the latter of which, he successfully applied the Hartleian theory of association, to objects of taste. Although his graver pursuits did not allow him to cultivate the agreeable parts of literature as a practitioner, he sufficiently shewed, by some light and playful efforts, that he would have been capable of excelling in this walk, had he given his attention to it. But he was too intent upon *things* to expend his regards upon *words*, and he remained contented with a style of writing accommodated to the great business of instruction, of which the characteristics were accuracy and perspicuity.

Fully as his time might seem occupied by the academical and literary employments above enumerated, he found means, by perpetual activity and indefatigable industry, to accomplish the first great work in natural philosophy, which laid a solid foundation for his fame in that department of human knowledge. Having long amused himself with an electrical machine, and taken an interest in the progress of discovery in that branch of physics, he was induced to undertake a History of Electricity, with an account of its present state. As the science was of late date, and all its facts and theories lay within a moderate compass of reading, he thought it a task not beyond his powers to effect completely what he proposed; although his plan included an extensive course of experiment of his own, to verify what had been



been done by others, and to clear up remaining doubts and obscurities. It appears from his preface, that, while engaged in this design, he had enjoyed the advantage of personal intercourse with some eminent philosophers, among whom he acknowledges as coadjutors, Drs. Watson and Franklin, and Mr. Canton. The work first appeared at Warrington, in 1767, 4to. and so well was it received, that it underwent a fifth edition, in 4to. in 1794. It is indeed an admirable model of scientific history: full without superfluity; clear, methodical, candid and unaffected. Its original experiments are highly ingenious, and gave a foretaste of that fertility of contrivance and sagacity of observation which afterwards so much distinguished the author.

It may be proper in this place to speak of Dr. Priestley's general character as an experimental philosopher. No person in this class can be met with who engaged in his enquiries with a more pure and simple love of truth, detached from all private and selfish considerations of fame or advantage. Hence he was solicitous only that discoveries should be made, regardless by whom they were made; and he was placed far beyond all that petty jealousy and rivalry which has so often led to the suppression of hints from casual observations, till the proprietor should have made the most of them for himself. On the contrary, he was impatient till all engaged in similar pursuits should be put upon the track which appeared to him most likely to lead to successful investigation. Having no favourite theories to support, he admitted indifferently facts of all apparent tendencies; and felt not the least hesitation in renouncing an opinion hastily formed, for another, the result of maturer examination. He regarded the whole field of knowledge as common ground, to be cultivated by the united labour of individuals for the general benefit. In these respects he seems most to have resembled the excellent Stephen Hales, whom Haller justly entitles "*vir indefessus, ad invenendum verum natus.*"

His connection with the Warrington academy ceased in 1768, when he accepted an invitation to officiate as pastor to a large and respectable congregation of protestant dissenters at Leeds. Considering himself now as more especially devoted to theology, he suffered that, which had always been his favourite object, to take the lead amid his intellectual pursuits, though not to the exclusion of others.

From infancy his mind had been strong-

ly impressed with devotional sentiments; and although he had widely deviated from the doctrinal opinions which he had first imbibed, yet all the pious ardour and religious zeal of the sect among whom he was educated remained undiminished. He likewise retained in full force the principles of a dissenter from the Establishment, and those ideas of congregational discipline which had become obsolete among many of the richer and more relaxed of the separatists. Numerous publications relative to these points soon marked his new residence. His "*Institutes of Natural and Revealed Religion*" gave, in a popular and concise form, his system of divinity with its evidences. His "*View of the Principles and Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters*" exhibited his notions of the grounds of dissent and the proper character and policy of a religious sect; and a variety of controversial and polemic writings presented to the world his views of the Christian dispensation.

As a divine, if possible, still more than as a philosopher, *truth* was his sole aim, which he pursued with a more exalted ardour, in proportion to the greater importance of the subject. Naturally sanguine, and embracing the conclusions of his reason with a plenitude of conviction that excluded every particle of doubt, he inculcated his tenets with an earnestness limited by nothing but a sacred regard to the rights of private judgment in others as well as himself. The considerations of human prudence were nothing in his eye, nor did he admit the policy of introducing novelties of opinion by slow degrees, and endeavouring to conciliate a favourable hearing, by softening or suppressing what was most likely to shock prejudiced minds. He boldly and plainly uttered what he conceived to be the truth and the whole truth, secure, that by its own native strength it would in fine prevail, and thinking himself little responsible for any temporary evils that might be incurred during the interval. To adopt the beautiful and happy simile of one of his late vindicators, "he followed truth as a man who hawks, follows his sport; at full speed, straight forwards, looking only upwards, and regardless into what difficulties the chase may lead him."

As pure religion was the great end of Dr. Priestley's labours, so perfect freedom of discussion was the means; and since he was convinced that this could not be attained under the domination of powerful and jealous establishments, interested in maintaining the particular system on which

which they were founded; he was a warm and open enemy to all unions of ecclesiastical with political systems, however modified and limited. In this respect, as in various others, he differed from many of his Dissenting brethren; and, while he was engaged in controversy with the Church, he had to sustain attacks from the opposite quarter. But warfare of this kind he never feared or avoided: it cost him little expence of time and none of spirits; it even seemed as if such an exercise was salutary to his mental constitution.

Few readers of this sketch need be told that Dr. Priestley was at the head of the modern Unitarians; a sect, of which the leading tenet is the proper humanity of Christ, and which confines every species of religious worship and adoration to the One Supreme. If those who have charged him with infidelity meant any thing more than an inference from his avowed opinions on this head, and imagined that he intended more than he declared, and entertained a secret purpose of undermining the Christian Revelation, they have been guilty of a calumny from which the least exertion of candour and penetration would have preserved them. They might have perceived that he was one who laid open his whole soul on every subject in which he was engaged; and that zeal for Christianity, as a divine dispensation, and the most valuable of all gifts bestowed upon the human kind, was his ruling passion.

The favourable reception of the History of Electricity had induced Dr. Priestley to adopt the grand design, of pursuing the rise and progress of the other sciences, in a historical form; and much of his time at Leeds was occupied in his second work upon this plan, entitled "The History and Present State of Discoveries relating to Vision, Light, and Colours," which appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1772. This is allowed to be a performance of great merit; possessing a lucid arrangement, and that clear, perspicuous view of his subject which it was the author's peculiar talent to afford. It failed, however, of attaining the popularity of his History of Electricity, chiefly because it was impossible to give adequate notions of many parts of the theory of optics without a more accurate acquaintance with mathematics than common readers can be supposed to possess. Perhaps too, the writer himself was scarcely competent to explain the abstruser parts of this science. It proved to be the termination of his plan; but science was no loser by the circumstance; for the activity of his mind was turned from the

consideration of the discoveries of others, to the attempt of making discoveries of his own, and nothing could be more brilliant than his success. We find that at this period he had begun those experiments upon air, which have given the greatest celebrity to his name as a natural philosopher.

In 1770, Dr. Priestley quitted Leeds for a situation as different as could well be imagined. His philosophical writings, and the recommendation of his friend Dr. Price, had made him so favourably known to the Earl of Shelburne (now Marquis of Lansdown) that this nobleman, one of the very few in this country, who have assumed the patronage of literature and science, made him such advantageous proposals for residence with him, that regard to his family would not permit them to be rejected. It was merely in the capacity of his Lordship's librarian, or, rather, his literary and philosophical companion, in the hours that could be devoted to such pursuits, that Dr. Priestley became an inmate with him. The domestic tuition of Lord Shelburne's sons was already committed to a man of merit, and they received from Dr. Priestley no other instruction than that of some courses of experimental philosophy. During this period, his family resided at Calne, in Wiltshire, adjacent to Bow-wood, the country-seat of Lord Shelburne. Dr. Priestley frequently accompanied his noble Patron to London, and mixed at his house with several of the eminent characters of the time, by whom he was treated with the respect due to his talents and virtues. He also attended his Lordship in a visit to Paris, where he saw many of the most celebrated men of science and letters in that country; and he astonished them by his assertion of a firm belief in revealed religion, which had been presented to their minds in such colours, that they thought no man of sense could hesitate in rejecting it as an idle fable.

Whilst he was enjoying the advantages of this situation, in every assistance from books and a noble apparatus for the pursuit of experimental enquiry, he also appeared in the height of his fame as an acute metaphysician. In 1775, he published his "Examination of Dr. Reid on the Human Mind; Dr. Beattie on the Nature and Immutability of Truth: and Dr. Oswald's Appeal to Common Sense." The purpose of this volume was to refute the new doctrine of *common sense*, employed as the criterion of truth by the metaphysicians of Scotland, and to pre-  
pare



pare the way for the reception of the Hartleian theory of the human mind, which he was then engaged in presenting under a more popular and intelligible form. They who conceive Dr. Priestley to have been triumphant in argument on this occasion, agree in disapproving (as he himself did afterwards) the contempt and sarcasm with which he treated his antagonists, which they do not think excused by the air of arrogance and self-sufficiency assumed by these writers in their strictures upon other reasoners. But this was not the only instance in which he thought it allowable to enliven the dryness of controversy by strokes of ridicule. He never intentionally misrepresented either the arguments or the purposes of an opponent; but he measured the respect with which he treated him, by that which he felt for him in his own mind.

In his publication of Hartley's Theory he had expressed some doubts as to the common hypothesis, that man possesses a soul, or immaterial substance, totally distinct from his body. For this opinion he had undergone obloquy as a favourer of Atheism; but, as no personal imputation was of weight with him in the pursuit of what he thought to be the truth, he did not scruple, in 1777, to publish "*Disquisitions relating to Matter and Spirit*;" in which he gave a history of the philosophical doctrine concerning the soul, and openly supported the *material* system, which makes it homogeneous with the body. Perhaps, of all Dr. Priestley's deviations from received opinions, this has subjected him to the greatest odium, and has most startled the true friends of reason and free enquiry, on account of its supposed consequences. The natural proofs of a future state appear to be so much invalidated by the rejection of a separate principle, the seat of thought, which may escape from the perishing body to which it is temporarily united, that he seemed to have been employed in demolishing one of the great pillars upon which religion is founded. It is enough here to observe, that, in Dr. Priestley's mind, the deficiency of these natural proofs only operated as an additional argument in favour of revelation; the necessity of which, to support the most important point of human belief, was thereby rendered more strikingly apparent. It may be added, that as he materialized spirit, so he, in some measure, spiritualized matter, by assigning to it penetrability and other subtle qualities.

At this time he also appeared in great

force as the champion of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a doctrine not less obnoxious to many, on account of its supposed effects on morality, than the former. To him, however, it was the source (as he always asserted) of the highest satisfaction, both religious and moral; and a number of his followers have found it, in like manner, compatible with all the best principles of human conduct. With his intimate friend, Dr. Price, whose opinions in both the last-mentioned points was radically different from his, a correspondence relative to them took place, which was published in a volume, and affords a most pleasing example of debate, carried on with perfect urbanity, and every token of mutual respect and affection.

Such was the wonderful compass and versatility of his mind, that at this very period he was carrying on that course of discovery concerning æriform bodies, which has rendered his name so illustrious among philosophical chemists. In the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1773, we find a paper containing "*Observations on different Kinds of Air*," by Dr. Priestley; which obtained the honorary prize of Copley's medal. These were reprinted, with many important additions, in the first volume of his "*Experiments and Observations on different Kinds of Air*," 8vo. 1774. A second volume of this work was published in 1775, and a third in 1777. To give the slightest view of the original matter in these volumes, would occupy more time and space than this sketch permits; but it may with justice be affirmed, that they added a greater mass of fact to the history of æriform fluids than the united labours of all others employed upon the same subject. Some of the most striking of his discoveries were those of nitrous, and dephlogisticated, or pure, air; of the restoration of vitiated air by vegetation; of the influence of light on vegetables, and of the effects of respiration upon the blood. In these volumes he did not attempt theory or systematic arrangement, thinking that the knowledge of facts was not sufficiently advanced for that purpose; and he threw them out hastily as new matter occurred, in pursuance of his liberal principle already noticed, that fellow-labourers in matters of science should as soon as possible be apprized of discoveries which might put them in the track of making others.

The name of Priestley was by these publications spread through all the enlightened countries of Europe, and honours from scientific bodies in various parts

parts were accumulated upon him. The votaries of physical science now, doubtless, flattered themselves, that the ardour of his powerful mind was durably fixed upon the advancement of natural philosophy and chemistry; but an intimation at the close of the last volume, of his intention to intermit those pursuits in order to engage in other speculative topics, sufficiently proved to all who knew him, that experimental enquiries could occupy only a secondary place in his mind. These other and more favourite topics, were the metaphysical theories, which have been already mentioned, and the theological discussions which he resumed with fresh zeal and industry. The continuation of his "Institutes of Religion;" his "Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever;" his "Harmony of the Evangelists;" and various tracts on moral and religious topics, marked his return to his former studies.

The term of his engagement with Lord Shelburne having expired, Dr. Priestley, with a pension for life of 150*l.* per annum, was at liberty to choose a new situation.

He gave the preference to the neighbourhood of the populous town of Birmingham, chiefly induced by the advantages it afforded, from the nature of its manufactures, to the pursuits of chemical experiments. It was also the residence of several men of science; among whom the names of Watt, Withering, Bolton, and Keir, are well known to the public. With these he was soon upon terms of friendly reciprocation of knowledge and mutual aid in research; and their *Lunarian Club* presented a constellation of talent which would not easily have been assembled even in the metropolis.

He had not long occupied his new habitation, before he was invited to undertake the office of pastor to a congregation of Dissenters in Birmingham, upon which he entered with great satisfaction towards the close of 1780. He found a society cordially attached to his person and doctrines; and he merited their esteem by the most assiduous performance of all the pastoral duties. Some of the most important of his theological works soon issued from the Birmingham press. Of these were his "Letters to Bishop Newcome, on the Duration of Christ's Ministry;" and his "History of the Corruptions of Christianity;" afterwards followed by his "History of Early Opinions." Controversies upon theological topics multiplied around him, to all of which he paid the attention they seemed to require. The warm disputes which took place on occasion of the applications of the Dis-

senters for relief from the disabilities and penalties of the Corporation and Test Acts, supplied a new subject of contest, into which he could not forbear to enter, both as a friend to toleration in general, and as one of the body aggrieved. His hostility to the establishment became more decided, and he *appealed to the people* on the points of difference, in his "Familiar Letters to the Inhabitants of Birmingham," written with much force, but with his usual disregard of caution.

Little has hitherto been said of the political exertions of Dr. Priestley, which, indeed, form no conspicuous part of his literary life. He had displayed his attachment to freedom by his "Essay on the First Principles of Government," and by an anonymous pamphlet on the state of public liberty in this country; and had shewn a warm interest in the cause of America at the time of its unfortunate quarrel with the mother country. The French Revolution was an event which could scarcely fail of being contemplated by him with satisfaction. His sanguine hopes saw in it the dawn of light and liberty over Europe; and he particularly expected from it the eventual downfall of all establishments inimical to the spread of truth. Such expectations he was at no pains to conceal; and as parties now began to take their decided stations, and to be inspired with all the usual rancour of opponents in civil contests, he was naturally rendered a prominent mark of party hatred.

In this state of mutual exasperation, the celebration of the anniversary of the destruction of the Bastille, by a public dinner, on July 14, 1791, at which Dr. Priestley *was not present*, gave the signal of those savage riots, which have thrown lasting disgrace on the town of Birmingham, and in some degree on the national character. Amid the conflagration of houses of worship and private dwellings, Dr. Priestley was the great object of popular rage; his house, library, manuscripts, and apparatus, were made a prey to the flames; he was hunted like a proclaimed criminal, and experienced not only the furious outrages of a mob, but the most unhandsome treatment from some who ought to have sustained the parts of gentlemen, and friends of peace and order.

It would be painful to dwell upon these scenes. Suffice it to say, that he was driven for ever from his favourite residence; that his losses were very inadequately compensated; and that he passed some time as a wanderer, till an invitation to succeed Dr. Price in a congregation at Hackney gave him a new settle-  
ment.



ment. This was rendered more interesting to him by a connection with the new dissenting-college, established at that place. His mind, by its native elasticity, recovered from the shock of his cruel losses, and he resumed his usual labours.

This was, however, far from being a season of tranquillity. Parties ran high, and events were daily taking place calculated to agitate the mind, and inspire varied emotions of tumultuous expectation. Dr. Priestley, however he might be regarded by the friends of Government, had no reason to entertain apprehensions for his personal safety on the part of authority; but he was conscious that he lay under a load of public odium and suspicion, and he was perpetually harassed by the petty malignity of bigotry. Having so lately been the victim of a paroxysm of popular rage, he could not be perfectly easy in the vicinity of a vast metropolis, where any sudden impulse given to the tumultuous mass might bring irresistible destruction upon the heads of those who should be pointed out as objects of vengeance. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that he looked towards an asylum in a country to which he had always shewn a friendly attachment, and which was in possession of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Some family reasons also enforced this choice of a new situation. He took leave of his native country in 1794, and embarked for North America. He carried with him the sincere regrets of a great number of venerating and affectionate friends and admirers; and his departure, while celebrated as a triumph by unfeeling bigots, was lamented by the moderate and impartial, as a kind of stigma on the country which, by its ill treatment, had expelled a citizen whom it might enrol among its proudest boasts.

Northumberland, a town in the inland parts of the state of Pennsylvania, was the place in which he fixed his residence. It was selected on account of the purchase of landed property in its neighbourhood; otherwise, its remoteness from the seaports, its want of many of the comforts of civilized life, and of all the helps to studious and scientific pursuit, rendered it a peculiarly undesirable abode for one of Dr. Priestley's habits and employments. The loss of his excellent wife, and of a very promising son, together with repeated attacks of disease and other calamities, severely tried the fortitude and resignation of this Christian philosopher; but he had within him what rendered him superior to

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all external events, and pious serenity was the settled temper of his soul.

In America he was received, if not with the ardour of sympathy and admiration, yet with general respect; nor were the angry contests of party able lastingly to deprive him of the esteem due to his character. If he had any sanguine hopes of diffusing his religious principles over the new continent; or if his friends expected that the brilliancy of his philosophical reputation should place him in a highly conspicuous light among a people yet in the infancy of mental culture, such expectations were certainly disappointed. He was, however, heard as a preacher by some of the most distinguished members of congress; and he was offered, but declined, the place of chemical professor at Philadelphia. It became his great object to enable himself in his retirement at Northumberland to renew that course of philosophical experiment, and especially that train of theological writing, which had occupied so many of the best years of his life. By indefatigable pains he got together a valuable apparatus and well-furnished library, and cheerfully returned to his former employments. By many new experiments on the constitution of airs, he became more and more fixed in his belief of the phlogistic theory, and in his opposition to the new French chemical system, of which he lived to be the sole opponent of note. The results of several of his enquiries on these topics were given, both in separate publications, and in the American Philosophical Transactions. A number of pamphlets on different occasions of controversy fell from his pen; and by his comparisons of the Jewish with the Mahometan and Hindoo religions, and the characters of Christ and Socrates, he endeavoured to strengthen the bulwarks of revelation. The liberal contributions of his friends in England enabled him to commence the printing of two extensive works, on which he was zealously bent, a Church History, and an Exposition of the Scriptures; and through the progress of his final decline he unremittingly urged their completion.

The circumstances attending the close of his useful and exemplary life are related with such interesting simplicity in the following article of the Philadelphia Gazette, that every one must receive pleasure from reading the narrative entire.

"Since his illness at Philadelphia, in the year 1801, he never regained his former good state of health. His complaint was constant indigestion, and a difficulty

of swallowing food of any kind. But during this period of general debility, he was busily employed in printing his Church History, and the first volume of his Notes on the Scriptures, and in making new and original experiments. During this period, likewise, he wrote his pamphlet of Jesus and Socrates compared, and reprinted his Essay on Phlogiston.

"From about the beginning of November, 1803, to the middle of January, 1804, his complaint grew more serious; yet, by judicious medical treatment, and strict attention to diet, he, after some time, seemed, if not gaining strength, at least not getting worse; and his friends fondly hoped that his health would continue to improve as the season advanced. He, however, considered his life as very precarious. Even at this time, besides his miscellaneous reading, which was at all times very extensive, he read through all the works quoted in his "Comparison of the different Systems of Grecian Philosophers with Christianity;" composed that work, and transcribed the whole of it in less than three months; so that he has left it ready for the press. During this period he composed, in one day, his Second Reply to Dr. Linn.

"In the last fortnight of January, his fits of indigestion became more alarming, his legs swelled, and his weakness increased. Within two days of his death he became so weak, that he could walk but a little way, and that with great difficulty. For some time he found himself unable to speak; but, on recovering a little, he told his friends, that he had never felt more pleasantly during his whole life-time, than during the time he was unable to speak. He was fully sensible that he had not long to live, yet talked with cheerfulness to all who called on him. In the course of the day he expressed his thankfulness at being permitted to die quietly in his family, without pain, and with every convenience and comfort that he could wish for. He dwelt upon the peculiarly happy situation in which it had pleased the Divine Being to place him in life, and the great advantage he had enjoyed in the acquaintance and friendship of some of the best and wisest men of the age in which he lived, and the satisfaction he derived from having led an useful as well as happy life. He this day gave directions about printing the remainder of his Notes on Scripture (a work, in the completion of which he was much interested), and looked over the first sheet of

the third volume, after it was corrected by those who were to attend to its completion, and expressed his satisfaction at the manner of its being executed.

"On Sunday, the 5th, he was much weaker, but sat up in an arm-chair for a few minutes. He desired that John, chap. xi. might be read to him: he stopped the reader at the 45th verse, dwelt for some time on the advantage he had derived from reading the Scriptures daily, and recommended this practice, saying, that it would prove a source of the purest pleasure. 'We shall all (said he) meet finally; we only require different degrees of discipline suited to our different tempers, to prepare us for final happiness.' Mr. — coming into his room, he said, 'You see, Sir, I am still living.' Mr. — observed, 'that he would always live.' 'Yes, I believe I shall; we shall meet again in another and a better world.' He said this with great animation, laying hold of Mr. —'s hand in both his own. After evening prayers, when his grand children were brought to his bed-side, he spoke to them separately, and exhorted them to continue to love each other, &c. 'I am going (added he) to sleep as well as you, for death is only a good long sound sleep in the grave, and we shall meet again.'

"On Monday morning, the 9th of February, on being asked how he did, he answered in a faint voice, that he had no pain, but appeared fainting away gradually. About eight o'clock, he desired to have three pamphlets which had been looked out by his directions the evening before. He then dictated as clearly and distinctly as he had ever done in his life, the additions and alterations which he wished to have made in each. M — took down the substance of what he said, which was read to him. He observed, 'Sir, you have put in your own language, I wish it to be *mine*.' He then repeated over again, nearly word for word, what he had before said, and when it was transcribed, and read over to him, he said, 'That is right, I have now done.'

"About half an hour after, he desired that he might be removed to a cot. About ten minutes after he was removed to it, he died; but breathed his last so easily, that those who were sitting close to him did not immediately perceive it. He had put his hand to his face, which prevented them from observing it."

This was indeed "the death of the righteous!" and it is presumed, that no one possessed of generous and tender feelings, how



how much soever differing in opinion from the deceased, will refrain from embalming his memory with a tear, and crying "Peace be with him!"

In Dr. Priestley's mental constitution were united ardour and vivacity of intellect, with placidity and mildness of temper. With a zeal for the propagation of truth, that would have carried him through fire and water, he joined a calm patience, an untroubled serenity, which rendered him proof against all obstructions and disappointments. It has been suggested, that a man so much in earnest, and so vigorous in controversial warfare, could not fail of being a persecutor, should his party gain the superiority: but this was an erroneous supposition. Not only were the rights of private judgment rendered sacred to him by every principle of

his understanding, but his heart would not have suffered him to have injured his bitterest enemy. He was naturally disposed to cheerfulness, and when his mind was not occupied with serious thoughts, could unbend, with even playful ease and negligence, in the private circle of friends. In large and mixed companies he usually spoke little. In the domestic relations of life he was uniformly kind and affectionate. His parental feelings (alast how keenly were they excited!) were those of the tenderest and best of fathers. Not malice itself could ever fix a stain on his private conduct, or impeach his integrity.

Such was the man who adds one more imperishable name to the illustrious dead of his country.

Stoke Newington,  
20th April, 1804.

J. AIKIN.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### BEN JONSON.

THE *noon of night*, a poetical expression now so common, was first introduced into our language by Ben Jonson, who appears to have been so diffident of the reception it might meet with, or whether the licence he had taken would be approved by custom, that he refers, in the margin, to the author of whom he borrowed it. The phrase is Varro's; in Latin, *meridies noctis*; and it occurs in the sixth chapter of Nonius Marcellus.

#### DINNER.

Ten o'clock was, in this country, the ancient hour of dining, and continued so in the University of Cambridge even in the reign of Edward VI. as appears from a very remarkable passage in a sermon of Thomas Lever, at Paul's Cross, Dec. 14, 1550. About the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign, the dining hour was somewhat later, though even then it was still kept up to ten o'clock in the universities, where the established system is not so easily altered as in private families. "With us (says the author of the Description of England, in the Preface to Holinshed) the nobilitie, gentry, and students, do ordinarily go to dinner at *eleven* before noone, and to supper at *five*, or between *five* and *six*, at afternoone. The merchants dine and sup seldome before *twelve* at noone and at *six* at night, especially in London. The husbandmen dine also at high-noone, as they call it, and sup at seven or eight; but out of the terme, in

our universities, the scholars dine at ten." Such was the custom till the middle of the seventeenth century; and even so late as fifty years ago, many of the colleges, in both our universities, dined at *twelve*.—At Cambridge, in term-time, the dinner-hour of many of the colleges is, at this time, *two*; and, at Oxford, *three* and *four*. The few colleges that sup in public, make the hour, in some *eight*, in others *nine*.

#### EDUCATION.

In the fifteenth century, and very probably much earlier, one of the principal modes of education in use was, the residence of children in the houses of the bishops and nobility, where they were instructed in learning, and occasionally filled up the routine of their masters. Pace, the friend of Erasmus, and one of the principal restorers of letters in England, imbibed the rudiments of learning in the palace of Langton, bishop of Winchester; and Croke, one of the first restorers of the Greek language, in that of Archbishop Warham. Sir Thomas More, too, was educated as a page with Cardinal Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, about 1490, who was so struck with his genius, that he would often say, at dinner, "This child here, waiting at table, is so very ingenious, that he will one day prove an extraordinary man."

#### CRITICISM.

The famous Boccacini, in his Advertisements from Parnassus, tells us, a critic,

tic, presenting Apollo with a very severe censure upon an excellent poem, was asked for the good things in that work; but the wretch answering, he minded only the errors, Apollo ordered a sack of unwinnowed wheat to be brought, and the critic to pick out and take all the chaff for his pains.

### ORIGINAL LETTERS.

EXTRACTS of LETTERS from DR. MIDDLETON to LORD HERVEY.

*Communicated by his Lordship's Brother to the Rev. William Talbot, Rector of Kington, Warwickshire.*

July 1st, 1733.—It is my misfortune to have had so early a taste for Pagan science, as to make me very squeamish in my Christian studies.

Aug. 25th, 1733.—I had pleased myself with the thoughts of spending one day philosophically with Chubb.

September 15th, 1733.—The orthodox think to tame me as they do wild-beasts, by suffering them to take no rest; but I shall have grace still to follow my own reason in spite of all their nonsense, and am more thankful to God for what I do not believe than for what I do. In the one I may possibly be biased by custom, authority, interest; but the other is the triumph of my reason over prejudices that involve the greatest part of mankind. If I am so happy as to please by my performances, I can only say, *ecce opus manuum tuarum*. An inviolable attachment to her Majesty and her family is the only merit and virtue I pretend to.

Oct. 21st, 1733.—Dr. Berryman's Preface is void of all candour and good sense. Dr. Waterland's great Importance of the Doctrine of the Trinity is a surprizing piece of nonsense and irreligion.

Aug. 10th, 1734.—Sunday is my only day of rest, but not of liberty; for I am bound to double attendance at church, to wipe off the stain of infidelity. When I shall have recovered my credit (in which I make daily progress) I may use more freedom; but at present the subjection I am under of using all forms, obliges me to put an end to your Lordship's trouble.

July 27th, 1735.—I like both the design and the doctrine of Bishop Hoadley's plain Account of the Sacrament, as I do every design of uniting religion with reason; or, where that cannot be, of bringing them as near together as possible—His enemies will insult him with the charge of lessening Christian piety; but the candid will see that he seeks only to

destroy a superstitious devotion, by establishing a rational one in its place. But as, by throwing down the shrines and altars of the church, he will raise no small stir from the men of craft, so I rejoice much, with your Lordship, that he has secured the good castle of Farnham for a retreat.

Feb. 8th, 1735-6.—You would advise him (Dr. Hoadley) to waste no more of his time in controversy, which, generally speaking means nothing more, at the best, than to make plausible to weak men what is contemptible to men of sense.

March 30th, 1736.—(On Lord Ilchester's marriage to a great heiress.)—This happy event will, I hope, convince him, that whatever else is transacted there, matches, at least, are made in heaven.

Sept. 13th, 1736.—Those slumberers in stalls suspect me very unjustly of ill designs against their place. For though there are many things in the church that I wholly dislike, yet while I am content to acquiesce in the ills, I should be glad to taste a little of the good, and to have some amends for the ugly assent and consent which no man of sense can approve. We read of some of the earliest disciples of Christ, who followed him, not for his works, but his loaves. These were certainly blameable, because they saw his miracles; but to us, who have not the honour to see the one, it should be allowed to have some inclination to the other.—Your Lordship knows a certain prelate, who, with a very low notion of the church's most sacred bread, has a very high relish, and a very large share, of her temporal. My appetite to both is equally moderate, and would be satisfied almost with any thing but mere emptiness. I have no pretensions to riot in the feast with the elect; but with the sinner only, in the gospel, to gather up the crumbs that fall from the table.

Two LETTERS from DAVID HUME to DR. HUGH BLAIR, on the SUBJECT of OSSIAN'S POEMS.

DEAR SIR,

I LIVE in a place where I have the pleasure of frequently hearing justice done to your dissertation; but never heard it mentioned in a company, where some one person or other did not express his doubts with regard to the authenticity of the poems which are its subject; and I often hear them rejected with disdain and indignation as a palpable and most infamous forgery. This opinion has indeed become very prevalent among the men



men of letters in London; and I can foresee, that in a few years the poems, if they continue to stand on their present footing, will be thrown aside, and will fall into final oblivion. It is in vain to say that their beauty will support them, independent of their authenticity. No: that beauty is not so much to the general taste as to insure you of this event; and if people be once disgusted with the idea of a forgery, they are thence apt to entertain a more disadvantageous notion of the excellency of the production itself.—The absurd pride and caprice of Macpherson himself, who scorns, as he pretends, to satisfy any body that doubts his veracity, has tended much to confirm this general scepticism: and I must own, for my own part, that though I have had many particular reasons to believe these poems genuine, more than it is possible for any Englishman of letters to have, yet I am not entirely without my scruples on that head. You think that the internal proofs in favour of these poems are very convincing. So they are: but there are also internal reasons against them, particularly from the manners, notwithstanding all the art with which you have endeavoured to throw a varnish on that circumstance: and the preservation of such long and such connected poems by oral tradition alone, during a course of fourteen centuries, is so much out of the ordinary course of human affairs, that it requires the strongest reasons to make us believe it. My present purpose, therefore, is to apply to you, in the name of all the men of this, and, I may say, of all other countries, to establish this capital point, and to give us proofs that these Poems are, I do not say so ancient as the age of Severus, but that they were not forged within these five years, by James Macpherson. These proofs must not be arguments, but testimonies. People's ears are fortified against the former; the latter may yet find their way, before the Poems are consigned to total oblivion. Now, the testimonies may, in my opinion, be of two kinds. Macpherson pretends that there is an ancient MS. of part of Fingal in the family, I think, of Clanronald. Get this fact ascertained by more than one person of credit: let these persons be acquainted with the Gaelic; let them compare the original and the translation, and let them testify the fidelity of the latter.

But the chief point in which it will be necessary for you to exert yourself, will be, to get positive testimony, from many different hands, that such poems are vulgarly

recited in the Highlands, and have been there long the entertainment of the people. This testimony must be as particular as it is positive. It will not be sufficient that a Highland gentleman, or clergyman, say, or write, to you, that he has heard such poems. Nobody questions that there are traditional poems in that part of the country, where the names of Ossian and Fingal, and Oscar and Gaul, are mentioned in every stanza. The only doubt is, whether these poems have any farther resemblance to the Poems published by Macpherson. I was told by Burke, a very ingenious Irish gentleman, author of a Tract on the Sublime and Beautiful, that, on the first publication of Macpherson's book, all the Irish cried out, "We know all these poems—we have always heard them from our infancy:" but when he asked more particular questions, he could never learn that any one had ever heard, or could repeat, the original of any one paragraph of the pretended Translation.

This generality, then, must be carefully guarded against, as being of no authority. Your connections among your brethren of the clergy may here be of great use to you. You may easily learn the names of all the ministers of that country who understand the language of it. You may write to them, expressing the doubts that have arisen, and desiring them to send for such of the bards as remain, and make them rehearse their ancient poems. Let the clergymen have the Translation in their hands, and let them write back to you, and inform you, that they heard such an one, (naming him,) living in such a place, rehearse the original of such a passage, from such a page to such a page of the English Translation, which appeared exact and faithful. If you give to the public a sufficient number of such testimonies, you may prevail. But I venture to foretel to you, that nothing less will so much as command the attention of the public.

Becket tells me, that he is to give us a new edition of your Dissertation, accompanied with some remarks on Temora: here is a favourable opportunity for you to execute this purpose. You have a just and a laudable zeal for the credit of these Poems. They are, if genuine, one of the greatest curiosities, in all respects, that ever was discovered in the common wealth of letters, and the child is, in a manner, become yuck's by adoption, as Macpherson has totally abandoned all care of it.—These motives call upon you to exert yourself; and I think it were suitable to  
your

your candour, and most satisfactory also to the reader, to publish all the answers to all the letters you write, though some of these answers should make somewhat against your own opinion in this affair.—We shall always be the more assured, that no arguments are strained beyond their proper force, and no contrary arguments suppressed, where such an entire communication is made to us.

Becket joins me heartily in this application; and he owns to me, that the believers in the authenticity of these Poems diminish every day among the men of sense and reflection. Nothing less than what I propose, can throw the balance on the other side. I depart from hence in about three weeks, and should be glad to hear your resolution before that time.

This journey to Paris will certainly contribute much to my entertainment, and will certainly tend much to improve my fortune; so that I have no reason to repent that I allowed myself to be dragged from my retreat. I shall henceforth converse with authors, but shall not, probably, for some time, have much leisure to peruse them; which is not, perhaps, the way of knowing them most to their advantage. I carry only four books along with me—a Virgil, a Horace, a Tasso, and a Tacitus. I could have wished also to carry my Homer; but I found him too bulky. I own that, in common decency, I ought to have left my Horace behind me, and that I ought to be ashamed to look him in the face: for I am sensible, that, at my years, no temptation could have seduced him from his retreat; nor would he ever have been induced to enter so late in the path of ambition.—But I deny that I enter into the path of ambition; I only walk in the green fields of amusement: and I affirm, that external amusement becomes more and more necessary as one advances in years, and can find less supply from his own passions or imagination.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's most sincerely,

(Signed) DAVID HUME.

*Liste-street, Leicester-fields,*

*Sept. 19, 1765.*

LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM very glad you have undertaken the task which I used the freedom to recommend to you. Nothing less than what you propose, will serve the purpose. You need expect no assistance from Macpherson, who flew into a passion when I told him of the letter I had wrote to you: but

you must not mind so strange and heterogeneous a mortal, than whom I have scarce ever known a man more perverse and unamiable. He will probably depart for Florida with Governor Johnstone; and I would advise him to travel among the Chickasaws and Cherokees, in order to tame him and civilize him.

I should be much pleased to hear of the success of your labours. Your method of directing to me, is, under cover, to the Earl of Hertford, Northumberland-house, London. Any letters that come to me under that direction, will be sent over to me at Paris. I beg my compliments to Robertson and Jardine. I am sorry to hear of the state of Ferguson's health.—John Hume went to the country yesterday with Lord Bute. I was introduced the other day to that noble Lord, at his desire. I believe him to be a very good man—a better man than a politician.

Since I wrote the above, I have been in company with Mrs. Montague, a lady of great distinction in this place, and a zealous partisan of Ossian. I told her of your intentions, and even used the freedom to read your letter to her. She was extremely pleased with your project; and she rather, as the Duke de Nivernois, she said, had talked much to her on that subject last winter; and desired, if possible, to get collected some proofs of the authenticity of these Poems, which he proposed to lay before the *Académie des Belles Lettres* at Paris. You see, then, that you are upon a great stage in this inquiry, and that many people have their eyes upon you. This is a new motive for rendering your proofs as complete as possible. I cannot conceive any objection a man, even of the gravest character, could have to the publication of his letters, which will only attest a plain fact known to him. Such scruples, as they occur, you must endeavour to remove. For on this trial of your's will the judgment of the public finally depend. Lord Bath, who was in the company, agreed with me, that such documents of authenticity are entirely necessary and indispensable.

Please to write to me as soon as you make any advances, that I may have something to say on the subject to the literati of Paris. I beg my compliments to all those who may bear that name at Edinburgh: I cannot but look upon all of them as my friends.

I am your's sincerely,

(Signed)

DAVID HUME.

P. S. I depart hence in eight days.

LIST



## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the **ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED**, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for purposes of general reference; it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works, (post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted **FREE of EXPENCE**.

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HEADS OF REVENUE.	NET PRODUCE applicable to NATIONAL OBJECTS, and to Payments into the Exchequer.	SMALL BRANCHES OF THE HEREDITARY REVENUES.	
ORDINARY REVENUES.		ALIENATION FINES ....	£. 11,680
PERMANENT TAXES.		POST-FINES .....	3,248
CUSTOMS..... England	7,207,570	SEIZURES .....	79,390
..... Scotland	569,204	COMPOSITIONS .....	2
..... Great Britain	7,776,775	PROFFERS.....	637
EXCISE..... England	16,930,670	CROWN LANDS .....	48,390
..... Scotland	1,441,541		
..... Great Britain	18,372,211	EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES.	
STAMPS ..... England	3,144,633	MONIES paid for Interest of Loans for Ireland.....	983,274
..... Scotland	201,942	On ACCOUNT of the Commissioners for Issuing Exchequer Bills .....	174,000
..... Great Britain	3,346,575	Interest created by Transfer of Stock for Redemption of Land Tax .....	7,000
LAND and ASSESSED } Engl. 5,685,932		FEEs of Regulated Exchequer Offices .....	30,915
TAXES ..... } Scotl. 265,729		Other MONIES paid to the PUBLIC .....	4,539
..... Great Britain	5,951,661	Imprest MONEY Repaid by sundry Public Accountants	73,369
POST OFFICE..... England	937,649	LOTTERY Net Profit .....	332,507
..... Scotland	137,950	AID and CONTRIBUTIONS ARREARS collected under the Aid and Contribution Act	3,500
..... Great Britain	1,075,600	ARREARS of INCOME DUTY PROPERTY TAX .....	14,550
1s. in the £. on PENSIONS & SALARIES } Engl. 48,654			414,096
..... } Scotl. 3,629			16,917
..... Great Britain	52,284	TOTAL { Independent of Loans ....	38,858,373
6d. in the £. on PENSIONS & SALARIES } Engl. 50,516		LOANS, including the £200,000 raised for the Service of Ireland.....	11,950,000
..... } Scotl. 2,469			
..... Great Britain	53,166	GRAND TOTAL.....	50,808,373
HACKNEY COACHES ....	26,457		
HAWKERS and PEDLARS..	5,622		
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUES.....	36,660,354		

*Note.*—The Amount of Exchequer Bills, Navy Bills, and Transport Bills, Issued for the Public Service between the 5th of January, 1803, and the 5th of January, 1804, and not Redeemed within Period, was

In Exchequer Bills..... 15,317,600  
 — Navy and Victualling Bills ..... } 1,658,880  
 — Transport Bills ..... 142,722

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An ACCOUNT of the NET PRODUCE of the DUTIES of EXCISE and MALT, and TOBACCO, Annual, in England, for the Year ended 5th January, 1804.		An ACCOUNT of the NET PRODUCE of the DUTIES arising from STAMPS in ENGLAND, in the Year ending the 5th January, 1804.	
ARTICLES.	NET PRODUCE.	STAMPS.	NET PRODUCE.
	£.		£.
Auctions .....	194,791	Consolidated Stamp Duties .....	541,782
Beer .....	2,524,533	Insurance .....	168,714
Bricks and Tiles .....	245,658	Gold and Silver Plate .....	25,886
Candles .....	254,766	Race Horse .....	571
Coachmakers .....	1,659	Post Horse .....	245,549
Cocoa Nuts and Coffee .....	75,930	Medicine .....	654
Cyder and Perry .....	32,807	Game .....	43,331
Glass .....	223,710	Attornies Licences .....	32,602
Hides and Skins .....	248,239	Pawnbrokers Licences .....	4,422
Hops .....	19,209	Perfumery .....	3
Licences .....	282,430	Lottery Stamps and Licences .....	5,329
Malt .....	1,552,654	Additional Game .....	22,118
Metheglin or Mead .....	379	Bills of Exchange .....	138,027
Paper .....	310,636	Receipts .....	42,585
Printed Goods .....	348,223	Attornies Licences .....	23,568
Salt .....	851,284	Additional Duties .....	38,012
Soap .....	448,944	Hair Powder Certificates .....	171
Spirits { British .....	1,464,637	Additional Receipts .....	7,551
{ Foreign .....	1,604,001	Sea Insurance .....	109,098
Starch .....	53,356	Horse Dealers Licences .....	45
Sweets .....	29,952	Legacy Duty .....	143,114
Tea .....	1,489,732	Hat Duty .....	37,363
Tobacco and Snuff .....	179,842	Additional Stage Coach .....	58,993
Verjuice .....	26,851	Deeds, &c. ....	720,514
Vinegar .....	783,305	Armorial Bearing Cer- } .....	25
Wine .....	5,600	tificates .....	
Wire .....	232,394	Small Notes .....	17,870
Malt, per Act 43 Geo. III. } .....	140,099	Duties .....	512,252
Ch. 81. ....		Medicine .....	28,280
Wine .....	233	Receipts .....	30,862
Sweets .....	94,750		
Spirits { British, ditto .....	274,465		2,999,305
{ Foreign, ditto .....	525,435		
Tea .....			
	14,590,525		
ANNUAL DUTIES.			
Commenced			
Tobacco and Snuff. ....	March 26, 1803	393,941	
Additional Malt .....		1,219,852	
Malt, Old. ....	June 24 .....	680,652	
		16,884,973	

TAXES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.		POST-OFFICE DUTY.		
<i>An ACCOUNT of the NET PRODUCE of the several TAXES in ENGLAND and WALES, including the INCOME TAX, between the 5th of January, 1803, and the 5th of January, 1804.</i>		<i>An ACCOUNT of the GROSS and NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE arising from the POST-OFFICE in ENGLAND, for the Year ending the 5th of January, 1804; together with the PAYMENTS thereon on Account of MANAGEMENT.</i>		
TAXES.	NET PRODUCE.	POST-OFFICES.	GROSS PRODUCE.	NET PRODUCE, DEDUCTING CHARGES.
Land Tax .....	£. 1,289,522	Inland ..... *	£. 968,831	£. 697,652
Windows .....	1,747,940	Foreign .....	124,045	77,530
Houses .....	392,733	Two-penny Post..	60,069	35,484
Servants .....	216,822	Scotland .....	124,809	96,740
Four-Wheel Carriages.....	166,013	Ireland ..... †	36,024	16,896
Two-Wheel Carriages and } Taxed Carts..... }	119,866		1,316,780	924,304
Horses used for Riding or } drawing Carriages .....	494,324			
Additional Duty on ditto, 41st } Geo. III. .... }	20,670			
Horses used for Husbandry ...	475,312			
Additional Duty on ditto, 41st } Geo. II. .... }	20,586			
Horse Dealers .....	2,388			
Dogs.....	110,204			
Hair Powder .....	45,052			
Armorial Bearings .....	21,443			
10 and 20 per Cent .....	417			
	5,123,299			
Income Duty .....	241,271			
Aid and Contribution Balances..	14,550			
Paid on Account of the Duty } on Property, &c..... }	16,917			

\* Jamaica and Quebec estimated.  
† Part estimated.

*Note.*—The General Statement of the public Income differs from the above Account, in the Amount of the Postage of the returned Letters, which, in the former, is deducted from the Gross Produce, leaving an actual Gross Receipt within the Year, in England, of 1,156,556l. and in Scotland, 117,521l.

The accounts from India are highly agreeable, and of great and decisive consequence. A battle was fought on the 11th of September, last between the British forces, and those of the Mahrattas, near Delhi, in which the Mahratta force was broken, with prodigious slaughter. The important fortress of Allyghur had surrendered to General Lake, on the 4th of the same month. The Mahrattas again rallied after their defeat, retired still farther into their own territories, threw detachments into the fortresses, and hoped to find their security in withdrawing to a local situation, into which a British army might not follow them without ruin. General Lake still pursued. On the 23d

the army of Scindia was again routed with terrible carnage and complete dispersion. Proposals for a suspension of hostilities were successively made from the Mahratta commanders. To these the British did not refuse to listen; yet still advanced in the pursuit. Before the Mahrattas could agree among themselves to accept the conditions on which General Lake consented to grant them a truce, new rencounters and engagements ensued. At Baroach, Agra, Delhi, Pewanghur, Parabutte, &c. the British have conquered in so many great victories, in which they fought with unequal numbers, but with the most extraordinary gallantry. On the 1st of November, Scindia was attacked by General



ral Lake, at Cassowly, by a detachment of the 22d regiment, with a proportion of Sepoys or native Indian troops. The victory was obstinately disputed. At last the Mahrattas were entirely broken and scattered. The number of our officers and soldiers killed and wounded in this action, was not less than 824. The fort of Burhampore was surrendered without resistance. That of Assoonghur was easily taken. The consequence of this victory was the unconditional submission of the Mahrattas, to such terms of truce as General Lake chose to dictate. The campaign and the war seem to be thus nearly at an end, in the entire humiliation of the only native Indian power that had maintained its independence; and the whole Peninsula of India may now be said to be subject to Great Britain!

A number of French officers, of whom

the chief was a M. Louis, were found directing the operations of the Mahrattas, and have been made prisoners. The necessity of the war has been evinced by the fact, that the Mahrattas were to have been the instruments of the French in overthrowing the British power in India. The representative of the Mogul Emperor has been delivered by the success of our arms from captivity, under the power of the Mahrattas. A great number of gallant British officers have, however, been killed in the different actions, among whom were Major Generals Ware and Vandeleur, Lieut. Colonel Maxwell, Major Griffith, Wm. Campbell, and Captains Duncan Grant, T. B. Humberstone, Rod. Macleod, D. Ayton, And. Dyce, J. Maxwell, Wm. Simple, and George Story, besides many others of inferior rank.

## LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

*From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.*

*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	No. of Cases.
CATARRHUS .....	57
Rheumatismus .....	19
Pneumonia .....	5
Hæmoptysis .....	4
Scrophula .....	13
Phthisis .....	3
Dyspnœa .....	22
Dysenteria .....	7
Diarrhœa .....	21
Amenorrhœa .....	32
Menorrhagia .....	5
Hypochondriasis & Dyspepsia .....	17
Hysteria .....	3
Epilepsia .....	4
Anasarca .....	10
Asthénia .....	25
Morbi Infantiles .....	39
Empheses Chronica .....	28

It is unnecessary to inform the public, that catarrh has been the prevailing disease of the last month, since so few, in any rank of life, have altogether escaped from its influence: a circumstance which is obviously explained by the late frequent changes of the weather.

It is neither cold nor heat, neither moisture nor dryness, but an abrupt alternation from one of these conditions of the atmosphere to its opposite, which is apt to produce disorders of the above-mentioned description.

On that account, the more delicate inhabitants of this fluctuating climate should alike, at every season of the year,

be covered with woollen clothing.\* This substance, by slowly conducting heat from the surface of the body, prevents in a great degree those sudden vicissitudes of temperature, to which it would otherwise be exposed.

A preservative, perhaps equally effectual, against *colds*, is the use of the cold bath; which, by fortifying, in a degree and manner peculiar to itself, the fibres of the frame, renders it less liable to be injuriously influenced by the variations that so frequently occur in the state of the circumambient air.

It is highly incumbent upon all those who enjoy an opportunity of trying this cheap, although invaluable corroborant, to have recourse to it at due and regular intervals, at least during the months between the beginning of spring and the conclusion of autumn.

In the lower classes, that contagious fever, which at present is so generally cured by cold ablution, might, it is reasonable to believe, be as generally prevented by the habitual application of the same means.

For consumption properly so called,

\* It is a remarkable instance of the care of Providence, that the staple commodity of this country should consist of a material that is peculiarly requisite for counteracting the injurious and inconvenient qualities of its climate.

that

that is, a scrophulous affection of the lungs, there is no radical remedy hitherto discovered by the efforts of medical sagacity and application; although there are many medicines and modes of treatment which are calculated to alleviate the violence of its symptoms, and to retard their progress towards a fatal termination.

At this season of the year it may not be unfruitful to condemn the custom, too generally adopted, of sending consumptive subjects to the borders of our island, for the sake of breathing the air, and bathing in the waters of the sea. The first is endowed with too large a proportion of oxygen for the morbid irritability of a pthysical patient; and the rude shock of immersion in the latter, is too violent for the tender and ulcerated organization of his lungs.

The multitude of funeral-stones which crowd the church-yards of the several parts of our coast which the Reporter has visited, recording the premature death of persons in the early prime of life, stand as monuments of the truth and serious importance of his doctrine.\*

The exhausted and irritable functions of persons in advanced life are excited and inspired by the comparative purity of a

\* The fact, however, is, that what in young females is considered and treated as

rural or marine atmosphere. The young, however, labouring under similar imperfections of respiration, but arising from a pthysical cause, cannot reasonably expect, more than for a very short time, to be relieved by a removal from the spot of their native or habitual residence, to places of fashionable and valetudinarian resort.

Sometimes, perhaps, from policy, but much more frequently, it is to be believed, from a humane sympathy, a physician wishes not to see the misery, which he is conscious of not being able to relieve. He therefore thinks himself justified in prescribing to the unhappy object of his care, a change of situation, which, although it cannot work any material alteration on the body of his patient, may beguile his mind with an amusing, although fallacious hope, and by new objects and variety of scene, conceal or allure his attention from the dark and gloomy prospect of his approaching dissolution.

J. REID.

Southampton-row, Bloomsbury,  
April 26, 1804.

consumption, is, in general, a disease decidedly and essentially different. Of course it requires a remedial process of a distinct description. In such cases, sea-air and bathing are, in most instances, of high utility, and, in some, of indispensable importance.

### ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of March, and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

#### BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

BREWER, Thomas, Chippenham, linen-draper. (James, Gray's-inn square)  
Buckley, William, New Delph in Saddleworth, merchant. (Battye, Chancery lane)  
Bradley, Joseph, Walton, timber-merchant. (Millet and Son, Terrace, Gray's-inn lane)  
Brears, Robert, Middleton, Cotton-manufacturer. (Hurd, King's Bench walk, Inner Temple)  
Carrier, John, and W. Wilkinson, Stockport, muslin-manufacturers. (T. C. and C. Jackson, Walbrook)  
Clarke, Francis, Rotherhithe street, Rotherhithe, mariner. (Nind, Great Prescot street, Goodman's fields)  
Curves, John, Cockermouth, horse dealer. (Blacklock, Elm court, Temple)  
Chateaufort, Louis, New court, Crutched friars, dealer and chapman. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
Challenor, Thomas, Liverpool, victualler. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
Chadwick, Nathaniel, Bolton, innkeeper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury)  
Clarkson, John, Thomas, Clarkson, and Christopher Clarkson, Bedall, Linen manufacturers. (Dyneley and Sons, Gray's-inn)  
Draper, Richard, Bishopsgate, grocer. (James, Gray's inn place)  
Flack, Hamilton, Vancouver, Manchester, dealer in coal. (Chesdhyre and Walker, Manchester)  
Fowkes, John, Bush lane, wine and liquor merchant. (Vandercom, Bush lane, Cannon street)  
French, George, Great East Cheap, broker. (Atcheson, Austin friars)  
Fletcher, Josiah, Stockport, Silkman. (Wadefon, Barrow, and Grosvenor, Austin friars)  
Gill, George, Charles street, Berkeley square, fader. (Greenwood, Manchester street)  
Gadison, James, Bishopsgate street, chesfemonger. (Beaurain, Union street)  
Graham, James, Piccadilly, watchmaker. (Piero, Charles street, Coventry square)

Godfred, James, High street, Shadwell, slop-feller. (Ashfield, High street, Shadwell)  
Gordon, John, Peshouse, Painfwick, clothier. (Constable, Symond's inn, Shadwell)  
Hague, Thomas, Cannon row, Westminster, money scrivener. (Howard, Henrietta street, Covent garden)  
Harding, William, Middenhall, shopkeeper. (Giles, Great Sme lane)  
Hurdie, James, Seaford, apothecary and druggist (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, Clerkenwell)  
Holden, William, Skirbeck Quarter, coal merchant, (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)  
Harrison, Edward, Easing wood, woollendrapery. (Evans, Thavie's inn)  
Harries, John Owen, Swithen's lane, dealer in ale and porter. (Eaton, Birchin lane)  
Jeffreyes, John, Clapham Road, printseller. (Anthony, Earl street, Blackfriars)  
Johnston, Hugh, Newcastle on Tyne, carpenter. (Clayton and Scott, Lincoln's inn)  
Ives, Chapman, Colindale, brewer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
Lee, Henry, Shire lane, Temple Bar, victualler. (Howard, Jewry street, Aldgate)  
Lowe, Ralph, Kinderton, miller. (Huxley, Middle Temple)  
Marriott, Thomas, King street, wine merchant. (Cockayne and Taylor, Coleman street)  
Millburn, Edward, Cook, John Hallowell, and Thomas Wainfley, North Shields, shipbuilders. (Atkinsons, Chancery lane)  
Makin, Joseph, Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Chesdhyre and Walker, Manchester)  
Maxwell, Robert, George street, Minorities, ship broker. (Hall and Bell, Bow lane, Cheap side)  
No Need, Bartholomew, Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, watchcase maker. (Robinson, Charterhouse square)  
Newbold, John, Manchester, draper. (Foulkes, Bury place, Bloomsbury)  
Peakes, Phineas, Worcester, grocer. (Barker, Gray's inn)  
Pickering, John, Jun. Runcorn, miller. (Wainwright, Bare court, Temple)

Parker,



Parker, James, Narrow wall, Lambeth, victualler.  
(Druce, Billiter square)  
Proctor, John, Beal, cornfactor. (Wright and Pickering,  
Paper buildings, Temple  
Phillips, Philip Jones, Oxford street, upholsterer. (Pearce  
and Dixon, Paternoster row  
Pink, William, (commonly called William Field) and  
John Birch, Charles street, Grosvenor square, tailors.  
(Richardson, Bury street, St. James's  
Richardson, Joseph, Penrith, ironmonger. (Ireland,  
Staple's inn  
Roberts, William, Hammer-smith, coal merchant. (Pew-  
treffs, Holborn court, Gray's inn  
Rookley, Thomas, Bridgewater, baker, (Blake, Cooke's  
court, Carey street  
Raven, William, Colchester, Linendraper. (Forbes,  
Ely place  
Smith, John, and Robert Smithies, Pool, papermakers.  
(Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn  
Schultz, William, and Philip Hunger, (trading in the  
firm of Schultz and Co.) Winchester street, Broad  
street, merchants. (Fisher, jun. Bartlett's buildings  
Smith, William, West Bromwich, butcher. (Devon and  
Looke, Gray's inn square  
Stevenson, Archibald, Margaret street, Cavendish square,  
engine maker. (Burgoyne and Fielder, Duke street,  
Grosvenor square  
Sergeant, Francis, Wakefield, innkeeper. (Batty, Chan-  
cery lane  
Stanton, Samuel, Birmingham, timber merchant. (Eger-  
ton, Gray's inn  
Simons, Solomon, Lynn, Silver-smith. (Pearce and  
Dixon, Paternoster row  
Troke, John, New Sarum, cutler. (Carruthers, jun. Cle-  
ment's inn  
Tanner, Richard, Birmingham, upholster. (Pearce and  
Dixon, Paternoster row  
Winder, Thomas, and William Jewhurst, Westminster  
Bridge road, iron founders. (Bigg, Hatton Garden  
Wall, Thomas, Bristol, common brewer. (Tarrant and  
Moule, Chancery lane  
Wingate, Thomas, Market Raisin, Linendraper. (John-  
son and Gaskell, Gray's inn  
Yend, Henry, Upton on Severn, currier. (Watts, Sy-  
monds inn

#### DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ALLEN, Peter, Nantwich, innholder, April 19, final  
Aipnall, Edward, Wigan, calico manufacturer, April 26  
Alford, Fitzherbert, Southwark, woollendraper, May 18  
Burrows, Ann Farmer, Middle row, Milliner, April 21  
Barnes Edmund, Leicester, woollapier, May 5  
Baxter, Matthew, Penryn, linendraper, May 15, final  
Barclay, George, and Charles Lalhald, Little Trinity lane,  
merchants, April 28  
Bunce, John, Abingdon, ironmonger, May 2  
Coleman, John, Feather lane, painter, May 5  
Cumming, Peter, Union court, Broad street, merchant,  
(surviving partner of Robert Cumming) April 21.  
Crichton, Peter, Woolwich, victualler, April 21  
Curtis, Michael, and James Henry Alexander Scott, Wat-  
ling street, wine and brandy merchants, separate estate  
of Curtis, May 5  
Clark, Andrew, Liverpool, merchant, April 30, final  
Crane, Charles Theomartyr, Bow lane, merchant, May 9  
Cavelle, Abraham, Zemon Doncher, Lancaster, merchant,  
May 1  
Clayton, Joseph, Southwark, cheesemonger, May 19  
Coles, Robert, Woodford, corndealer, May 18  
Cramer, John, Royal Spa Gardens, victualler and musical  
instrument maker, May 5  
Carr, Ralph Wood, and Robert Carr, Leeds, drysalers,  
May 10, final  
Campbell, Barnabas, Princes street, Ratcliff Highway,  
insurance broker, May 19  
Cornish, John, butcher, Deptford, May 18  
Coven, George, Hexton Town, oil and colourman, May  
18  
Cartwright, John Newton, dealer, May 19  
Davis, John, Fulwood's Rents, Holborn, victualler,  
May 5  
Donnison, Thomas, Prescot street, merchant, April 17  
Day, Benjamin, Bishop Stortford, draper, May 5  
Drayton, John, Carthamton, victualler, May 5  
Dablin, Robert, Wilton cum Twambrookes, merchant,  
May 14

Dobson, Henry, Godmanchester, miller, and Edward Dob-  
son, Bampton, miller, May 16  
Fox, George, Henrietta street, Covent Garden, tailor,  
April 14  
French, Henry, Broad street, St. Giles's, cardmaker,  
April 21  
Fowler, William, Sheffield, and Matthew Samuel Haynes,  
Greville street, insurance broker, separate estate of  
Fowler, May 12.  
Fowler, John, Bewdley, printer, May 5.  
Houndle, John, Cable street, Whitechapel, carpenter,  
April 28, final  
Hook, James, and William Turner, Bridge Foot, West-  
minster, coal merchants, separate estate of Hook,  
April 28, final.  
Houlroyd, Joseph, Loughwood, Halifax, dealer, April 23  
Harding, Mary, and John Harding, Swanburne, dealers,  
May 1  
Haroy, William, Virginia-street, master-mariner, April  
28, final  
Hopwood, David, Union street, Mary-le-bonne, grocer,  
April 10, final  
Harrison, Thomas, jun. Landford Hall, timber merchant,  
May 10  
Harrison, John, Worthington, sail maker, May 11  
Jacob, William, Poole, shopkeeper, April 17  
James, Benjamin, Northampton, bootmaker, April 30  
James, Samuel, Bristol, pawnbroker, May 21, final  
King, Thomas Prescott, West Cowes, linendraper, April  
21  
Kirkpatrick, Thomas, Church passage, Cateaton street,  
April 28  
Lake, William, (partner with John Liff) Bishopsgate  
street, merchant, April 17.  
Leveridge, William, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker, April 17  
Medford, Macail, Finsbury square, merchant, (partner  
with John Liff, jun. of Philadelphia,) April 21  
Malcom, Samuel, Old Broad street, broker, April 17,  
final  
Mure, Hutchinson, Robert Mure, and William Mure,  
Fenchurch street, merchants, May 12.  
Maffey, Charles, New street, tower, wharfinger, May 29  
Nash, Thomas, Warwick street, plumber, April 21  
Pierce, John, Broad street, warehousen, May 26, final  
Peckover, Harris, Ipswich, woollendraper, May 8, final  
Pierpoint, John, Bunhill row, carpenter, May 18  
Richardson, Thomas, water-side, Southowram, merchant,  
May 17, final  
Russell, George, Birmingham, merchant, April 28  
Rowlins, James, Red Lion street, hardwareman, May 15  
Rofs, William, late of Washington in America but now  
of Liverpool, merchant, May 10  
Rofs, Henry (late partner with William Rofs) Liverpool,  
merchant, May 10  
Roberts, Edward, Bedford court, woollendraper (trading  
in the firm of Boyden and Roberts,) May 12  
Scott, Charles Elliott, Upper Berkeley street, bookseller,  
March 26  
Scarfe, James Robert, King's Lynn, brewer, April 18  
Secker, Mary, Lynn, linendraper, April 18, final  
Spigg, John, Birmingham, linendraper, April 21  
Spender, William, Birmingham, draper, April 27, final  
Smith, Richard, late of Whitechurch, honey scrivener,  
April 15  
Sommervail, James, Liverpool, merchant, May 12  
Serle, John, Shepton Mallet, clothier, June 8  
Self, Stephen Halefworth, cornmerchant, May 14  
Strandish, Samuel, Pontefract, hofier, May 14  
Thomson, William, Serle street, mariner, April 21  
Thomson, Andrew, and Bartholomew White, Bow lane,  
wholesale hofiers, April 28  
Thomas Thomas (partner with John Hunter and Peter  
Latham) Canon-street, merchant, May 11  
Tanner, Nicholas, Decuman's, mauler, May 7  
Toulmin, Oliver, Essex street, navy agent, April 17  
Wilde, James, John Watts, and John Boddy, Upper  
Thames street, wholesale grocers, April 21  
White, William (partner with John Jarvis) Southampton  
buildings, brandy merchant, April 14  
Witney, Francis, (otherwise Nicholas) Woodmancote,  
currier, April 23, final  
Wardle, Thomas, Trump street, warehouseman, May 15  
Walfon, Richard, Broad street, merchant, May 5  
Willy, John, Oxford street, trunk maker, May 15, final  
Warner, Henry, Bristol, basket maker, May 19  
Youngusband, William, Colchester, draper, April 21

## NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EDWARD THOMASON'S (BIRMING-  
HAM) for an improved METHOD of  
making PIKES.

IF our readers will take the trouble to  
turn to p. 556, of our last volume,  
they will see a short account of a patent  
invention for hearth-brushes by Mr. Tho-  
mason, who has applied the same princi-  
ple to the fabrication of pikes. The  
handle of the pike, according to the in-

vention now before us, is to consist of tubes,  
in which are to be included racks and a  
wheel: with these is connected the pike.  
By pushing or pulling the upper tube the  
pike is thrown out, and by a contrary mo-  
tion it is drawn into the tube; so that  
when the instrument is not actually wanted  
for use, the tube which encloses it has  
more the appearance of a fishing rod, than  
that of a weapon calculated for offence or  
defence

defence in the art of war. The patentee has also a contrivance, by means of a spring, which keeps the pike firm in its place when thrown out of the sheath.

*Observations.*—The same objections which occurred to us, when examining the patent hearth-brushes, strike us with equal force in the present instance. The cost of a pike made upon the common and simple plan is very trifling, whereas one made according to Mr. Thomason's method must necessarily be expensive. We should think also, that they would be liable to get out of order, which, in an instrument of this sort, is a very serious objection; besides, if the time should unfortunately arrive, when an invading enemy should render pikes necessary to self-defence, it would be vain to wait for patent instruments, "*furor arma ministrat*;" the points of common scythes, even large knives, would instantly be put in long poles, and answer the ends of the nation as well, or perhaps even better, than an instrument complicated with racks and wheels.

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MR. CLEMENT SHARP'S and MR. AMOS WHITTEMORE'S (LONDON) for a MACHINE for making all SORTS of CARDS for carding WOOL, COTTON, &c. and for dressing WOOLLEN-CLOTHS.

The mode in which cards are at present made, viz. by first piercing all the holes in the piece of leather, and preparing the staples to be put in them singly by the hand, must be confined to cards of a small size, and the crook of the staples is always liable to be altered, in forcing them through stout leather, which causes the cards to work unevenly. These and other imperfections are avoided by the machine, which will make cards of any size, with leather of any thickness, and with the greatest uniformity, to the great improvement of the woollen and cotton manufactures. The leather is put into the stretching-frame, and, by its different motions, every part of it is brought alternately to a given point, in the centre of the machine; which, if a tracer would draw upon it any pattern, it is then set to the desired pattern, and one end of the leaf brought to the center; on the machine being put in motion, a pair of holes are made in the leaf, at the same time the proper length of wire is brought forward and seized by its middle, when it is cut off, and bent into the shape of a staple, then conducted through the holes in the leaf, where it is crooked, let loose, and forced up to its place. The leaf is then shifted, the space for the next staple, and the several movements again take place and are repeated, until a row in width is

complete; when it is shifted to the distance for the next row, which is completed in a similar manner, and so on till the card is finished.

The machine intended for this purpose is very accurately described in the specification; but the patentees wish it to be understood, that, in constructing it, neither the materials of which it is composed, nor the mode by which the several movements are obtained, are essential to the invention.

To accommodate the machines intended for large cards to ribbon-cards or filletting, the stretching-frame and hanging-bar are removed, and a small pair of rollers are fitted to the carriage, which are moved by a band passing over a pulley on the top bar, and another on the axis of one of the rollers. The leather is put under a pulley fixed to the floor between rollers, and over a pulley fixed above the machine, where a weight is suspended to it to keep it tight against the anvil, where it is pierced and stapled as the other cards are.

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MR. ISAAC HAWKINS'S (LISLE-STREET) for new MACHINERY and METHODS for writing, painting, drawing, ruling LINES, and other THINGS.

This invention may be thus described: For writing, two or more pens are affixed to a horizontal and perpendicular parallel ruler, so that no motion, either up, down, sideways, forward, or backward, can be made with one of the pens, without moving the other or others in a similar manner, by which means as many letters or figures are made at the same time as there are pens. By the same machine as many lines are ruled at once as pens are put into the parallel ruler. Paintings are done in the same manner, by substituting for pens, camel's hair or other pencils. For drawing with chalk or other substances, the substances are put into port-crayons or cases, which are affixed to the parallel ruler instead of pens. To draw likenesses of persons, a tracer is to be fixed to one or more parallel rulers, and as many pens, pencils, or metal points, as likenesses are wanted. This tracer is to be passed over the face, head, &c. as is to be represented in the drawing; and the pens, &c. will mark on paper or any other thing placed against them, similar lines to that passed by the tracer. Likenesses in perspective are also taken, of various sizes at the same time, by a particular mode of placing the parallel ruler, and by fixing the tracer, pens, or points, to a pantograph. Drawings of different sizes are done at a single operation, by attaching pens, &c. to a double pantograph. Writing may also be distorted



torted, for the purpose of secret correspondence, by putting the pen in a particular part of the pantograph or parallel ruler, which writing must be re traced by a similar instrument to make it legible. Outlines of landscapes may also be taken with some of the aforesaid machinery. "I also (adds the patentee) fix a marking point to a small pantograph, in a case which may be carried in the pocket, to write memorandums on a slip of paper stretched on two rollers in the said case, which slip of paper is moved along every time the line is written, so that a person can write memorandums in the dark, without any fear of writing two lines on one place. The essential principle in the construction of the tracer is, that it has the rotation on its axis, and that the tracing edge be in a line with that axis, so that turning the tracer round shall not alter the place of the tracing edge. The drawings and description of them, given in Mr. Hawkins's specification, exhibit the invention with perspicuity, and will enable the ingenious artist to comprehend the whole plan.

**MR. WILLIAM LOOSEMORE'S (LONDON)**  
*for a new METHOD of making and manufacturing certain CLOTH for general USES and PURPOSES.*

Mr. Loosemore employs, in the fabrication of cloth of different kinds, fur, which has never been spun or woven into cloth or cloths: for this purpose, the yarn or thread employed is made either from beaver's, hare's, or rabbit's, fur, singly or mixed, according to the fineness or other quality intended to be given to the cloth, or according to the price at which it is to be sold; and cloths of other qualities and prices may, at the pleasure of the manufacturer, be produced, by mixing or incorporating any one or any two, or all three of the above named materials, in any proportions at the pleasure of the manufacturer, with wool or with any other materials that have been hitherto, or that are now, employed in making cloth for general uses; and this mixing or incorporating of one or more furs with wool or other materials may be effected, either when the materials are in their raw state, or after they have been carded, roved, and spun, by disposing in the process of weaving threads or yarn spun from wool of any kind, hair of any kind, flax, hemp, cotton, silk, or any other material.

In these and various other methods described in the specification, beaver's, hare's, and rabbit's fur may be made into cloth, either singly, or any two of

them mixed with each other, or all three mixed and incorporated together; in like manner, in the same piece of cloth, any one, two, or three may be incorporated with any other kind of furs, wools, hair, hemp, flax, cotton, worsted, &c. and any other articles that have been or may be employed in the manufacture of cloth. What Mr. Loosemore lays claim to as his peculiar invention is the employment of fur or furs in the fabrication of cloths, either alone, or mixed with other materials. The introduction of fur into cloth gives it a degree of flexibility, softness, lightness, warmth, and beauty, which cannot be attained in the usual methods of manufacture, in which fur is not employed. And cloths made and manufactured by this method may be dyed of any colour, in the usual manner, either by dyeing the materials when in the raw state, or by dyeing the yarn or thread, or by dyeing the pieces of cloth after they shall have been woven.

**ARCHIBALD EARL of DUNDONALD's, for**  
*METHODS of treating or preparing HEMP and FLAX, and SUBSTITUTES for HEMP and FLAX, so as materially to aid the OPERATION of the TOOLS called HACKLES, in the DIVISION of the FIBRE.*

The noble Earl's invention depends on the principle of removing from flax, hemp, &c. the bark, and a considerable proportion of the mucilage or extractive matter, before they have been dressed on the hackles. The hemp or flax to be operated upon is to be steeped in water or boiled, as circumstances may require. It is then to be beaten, bruised, crushed, rolled, or acted upon by stampers, rollers, or by any other mechanical means, so as to promote the solution and discharge of the mucilage or extractive matter, and to loosen the adhesion of the bark to the fibre. This process is to be done with or without a run of water, while the substance is beating, and the water employed may either be cold, warm, or boiling hot, with or without soap or alkaline salts.

The difference between Lord Dundonald's and the usual process, consists in employing water to aid the solution of the mucilage, and thus to diminish the adhesion of the bark to the fibre, whereas the hemp or flax has always been beaten in a dry state. When the wet-beating is finished, the substance is to be submitted to the operation of dry-beating, as preparatory to hackling or dressing. The process of passing hemp or flax through or over rollers, or by treating them by a machine similarly constructed to that of a mangle,

mangle, is included under this patent. The substance may either be passed through the rollers, wrapped round the rollers, or laid under them. There is also to be included under this invention, the apparatus of a roller or rollers turning round with the hemp or flax, which is to be beaten,

when turning round, with mallets or stampers. The last process is that of wetting, scalding, boiling, or bucking the hemp or flax, and laying it out for a proper time exposed to the weather, to free it from the mucilage and bark, and, when dry, to be beaten, crushed, or rolled.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand Domestic and Foreign.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE Manuscript of the first, or preliminary volume, of the Life of General Washington, has reached London, and the Work is to appear, both in this Metropolis and in Philadelphia, on the 15th of May. It is compiled from the Papers of the illustrious General, by the Chief Justice of the United States, Mr. MARSHALL, who lived many years with Washington on terms of the closest intimacy; and it is published under the superintendence of the Hon. BUSHROD WASHINGTON, the nephew and heir of the General. So great has been the expectation excited towards this valuable and authentic History, that we understand the sum of seventy thousand dollars has been given for the American copyright, and one thousand guineas for the English copyright.

We have reason to believe, that Mr. BELSHAM is preparing a Life of Dr. Priestley, from materials chiefly written by the Doctor himself.

The Authors of Memoirs of Dr. Darwin, since they were published, has discovered, on the attestation of his family, and of other persons present at the juncture, that the statement given of his exclamation, page 406, on the death of Mr. Erasmus Darwin, is entirely without foundation; and that the Doctor, on that melancholy event, gave, amongst his own family, proofs of strong sensibility at the time, and of succeeding regard to the memory of his son, which he seemed to have a pride in concealing from the world. In justice to his memory, she is desirous to correct the misinformation she had received.

An Introduction to Botany, published by Dr. BARTON, at Philadelphia, is reprinting here, with alterations adapting the work to this country, in one volume.

Miss EDGEWORTH'S Popular Tales, in three volumes, are now ready for delivery.

The Rev. JOHN EDWARDS, formerly of Birmingham, has begun to deliver a Course of very Interesting Lectures upon Subjects of Belles Lettres, at Free-mason's Hall, Great Queen-street.—The subjects are, Taste, Genius, Wit, Humour, Ridicule, Memory, Imagination, Beauty, Grandeur, Sublimity; with an introductory Lecture, and also a concluding one.

Dr. TURNER has in the press a work, in one volume, octavo, entitled the Principles of the Newtonian Philosophy; or, a Mathematical Demonstration of the Properties of Matter; of the Air, Heat, Cold, Light, and its Effects; of the Properties of the Ocean; Rivers, Mountains, &c.

There has just been imported from Philadelphia, the Journal of ANDREW ELLICOTT, late Commissioner on behalf of the United States, for determining the Boundary between the United States and the Possessions of his Catholic Majesty in America; containing Remarks on the Situation, Soil, Rivers, Natural Productions, and Diseases of the different Countries on the Ohio, Mississippi, and Gulf of Mexico, with maps, in quarto.

A View of the Climate and Soil of the United States of America; with some Account of Florida, the French Colony on the Scioto, certain Canadian Colonies, and the Savages or Natives; translated from the French of C. F. VOLNEY, in one large volume, in octavo, will be published in a few days.

Proposals have been circulated for printing, by subscription, in one volume, 4to. the Posthumous Letters of Philanthropos to Selath. The publication devolves upon the editor, by virtue of the last will of the author, lately deceased; whose name cannot be known before the expiration of twelve months after the final impression and publication of the work.

The



The third volume of Mr. HAYLEY'S Life of Mr. Cowper, consisting principally of his Letters; to which are prefixed, Defultory Remarks on the Letters of Eminent Persons, particularly those of Pope and Cowper, will be published the first week in May.

An edition of COWPER'S Poems, in two volumes, fool's cap octavo, printed on Whatman's finest paper, in Bensley's best style, ornamented with coloured plates, will be ready by the middle of May.

MR. RATHBONE'S Narrative of Events that have lately taken place in Ireland among the Society called Quakers; with corresponding Documents and occasional Observations, is ready for publication.

Mr. W. P. RUSSELL has announced, a Challenge to all England, in a new Vocabulary of the English Language; arranged in a Manner different from every preceding Writer, and pointing out Errors that have been sanctioned by long Usage.

The Rev. JAMES PLAYFAIR, Minister of Bendothy, has a work ready for the press, on the Care and Knowledge of Bees, their Management and Natural History; containing an Account of the singular Mode of Generation by which they are produced. Illustrated by eighteen plates. The first part is of a practical nature, treating of the management of bees; the second contains dissections and descriptions of the body of the bee and queen and drone, with drawings of the same.

MR. PARKINSON, author of several excellent Medical Works, has, in considerable forwardness, a Treatise on the Organic Remains of the former World.

MR. CHURCHMAN, author of the Magnetical Charts, has proposed an improvement in the construction of maps, by which the altitude, declivity, and perpendicular height of the hills and mountains throughout any country can be exhibited. This plan consists in tracing certain lines over the surfaces of the parts intended to be so marked, and is applicable to maps already published, if constructed by a proper survey. The lines are rendered efficient for the purpose proposed, by employing with them an universal proportion to ascertain their respective indications.

An edition of Spencer, and one of Warton's Dryden, are in a state of considerable forwardness.

A new edition of Sir JAMES STEWART'S Inquiry into the Principles of Political Economy, with Memoirs of the Author, will speedily be published by his son, the present baronet, in six volumes, 8vo.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR is preparing for the press the third and last volume of his History of the Revenue.

A third volume of Dr. DRAKE'S Literary Hours may be daily expected.

The Asiatic Annual Register for 1803 will be published in a few days.

The translation of KLAPROTH'S second volume of Analytical Essays, towards promoting the chemical knowledge of mineral substances, will be speedily published.

MR. COOPER, of Hamstell, near Litchfield, is about to publish a volume of Sermons.

MR. CARD, author of the Revolutions in Russia, will shortly publish an Historical Outline of the Rise and Establishment of the Papal Power, intended to be addressed to the Catholics of Ireland.

Memoirs of the Life of Dr. JAMES BEATTIE, with a View of the State of Literature in Scotland during the last Century may be expected this month, from the pen of Mr. ALEXANDER BOWYER.

The Rev. S. GIRLE, of Lancaster, has announced a volume of Sermons on Practical Subjects, for the Use of Families.

MR. CLARKE'S Progress of Maritime Discovery is translating into the German language, by M. WEYLAND, of Weimar.

MR. JOHN NORTON, of Roll's Buildings, Fetter Lane, has invented a new syphon, which may be easily filled without the necessity of employing an air pump. At the bottom of the shorter leg is a valve opening upwards, and to the bottom of the longer leg is fitted a plug, which is put in while the syphon is filling at the bended part, where there are small projecting tubes for giving vent to the air during the filling; the syphon is then plunged into the fluid, the plugs in the upper part of the syphon fixed in, and that in the lower part of the longer leg taken out; the fluid will begin running, and of course the valve at the end of the shorter leg will open, and the syphon act as in common cases.

MR. CHRISTOPHER PERKINS, of Stockton, Durham, has invented a thrashing-mill, capable of thrashing out 20 bushels of oats in one hour, and 12 sheaves of wheat in less than four minutes. Twelve feet in the barn gives sufficient length for the machine, as well as the management of it, but as it stands close to the wall, it does not project above four feet. The horse-wheel is upon a perfectly new principle, and entirely put together with screw-bolts. Though one horse is capable of turning the mill, a provision

is always made for yoking two. The horse tract is 20 feet in diameter with the posts or pillars, and consequently the center of the perpendicular shaft of the wheel is not less than ten feet from the wall of the barn.

Mr. G. LINDLEY, of Catton, Norfolk, has succeeded in saving a crop of Swedish turnips from the fly, by sowing radishes with the seed. Upon the first appearance of the plants, they were attacked by the fly, so that the loss of the crop seemed inevitable. A drag-rake was drawn over the ground every other day, four or five times; the stirring of the ground contributed to the growth of the turnip, and to disturb the flies, so that it was some hours before they could settle to resume their depredations. The radish was found to be the particular object of their prey, and in many places of several square feet there was not a plant left; while in others they were much too numerous for the quantity of seed allowed. In those places where the radishes were missed, the seed was swept clean off, where they were numerous the turnips were all safe and vigorous.

Dr. STENHOUSE, of Edinburgh, has adopted a method for the cure of the gout, no less important for its simplicity than the almost instantaneous success with which it is attended. The method is no more than holding the affected part over hot or boiling water. Gout he considers as proceeding from obstruction. By the action of steam the fibres are relaxed, or, what is the same thing, the pressure of the common atmosphere is diminished, and the cure of course follows. To confirm this theory by facts, the doctor relates his practice upon himself in two instances. He was first attacked in the hand; when the fit had acquired its last stage, both in pain and swelling, he held his hand over a common tureen full of boiling water. In a few minutes the pain abated, and in 25 minutes entirely subsided: and, had it not been for the swelling, he could have used his hand as well as if nothing had happened. The second attack was in his foot, which he allowed to proceed for 24 hours. He then suspended it over a pail nearly full of boiling water, and covered it with flannel. In the course of an hour he was free from pain, and walked about the room as usual. The Doctor observes, that in case his stomach or bowels shall be attacked he will immerse his whole body in a hoghead of steam. He has been in good health and free from gout ever since he tried these

experiments, though very near seventy. This vapour bath ought to be repeated several times, even after the pain is removed, in order to effect a radical cure.

The Society of Sciences, &c. of Bordeaux have again offered prizes for the best answers to the following questions: 1. What is the most simple and easy method of discovering and distinguishing the staves of a cask, liable to communicate a musty taste to wine? 2. What is the best process for taking from wine the musty taste which it has contracted in the casks?

M. M. HUZARD and TESSIER have been trying at Rambouillet, the result of suffering the wool to grow for several years successively on a few sheep. Last season some of these sheep were shorn for the first time these three years, and it was found that the wool of one fleece was equal in length to three others together, and produced a larger sum.

M. FABRONI mentions a method of preserving pulse from the depredation of weevils, by which their quantity is diminished one-fourth or more. It consists in keeping them in casks or sacks with ashes or lime, from which they are easily cleansed when wanted for use.

M. HUMBOLDT, the celebrated traveller, has descended into the crater of the volcano of Torceilo, which still burns, to the depth of seventy toises, within fifteen from the bottom. His examination of this volcano, which has existed only since the 29th of September, 1759, will, it is expected, throw considerable light on the nature of these terrible phenomena.

Fresh meat, beef and mutton, have been preserved in a sound state, after a voyage to the West Indies, by the following method: As soon as the meat is cold, it must be cut up in quarters, and sprinkled it with the following ingredients: lignum vitæ in fine chips one pound, common salt four ounces, coarse sugar four ounces, salt prunella half an ounce; when it has been well sprinkled in, close the whole in sheet lead, lay it in a chest, and fill in with fresh saw-dust. Meat so prepared has been kept two months in the finest order. When taken out to be dressed it should be wiped and scraped clean, and roasted as quick as possible.

Dr. KEURSCH has found that friction with oil is highly useful in curing fevers which are peculiar to the West India islands. It produces strong perspiration, and checks the vomiting. In some cases the effect of friction is rendered more efficacious by adding camphor to the oil.

Dr.



Dr. JENNER has presented Dr. CARRO, of Vienna, a snuff-box, with this inscription, *Edward Jenner to Jean de Carro*, as a token of his esteem and gratitude, for Dr. Carro's having first diffused the practice of vaccination on the Continent, and for transplanting the vaccine matter into Asia.

We learn from Rome, that the present Pope shews every inclination, as far as his slender revenue will permit, to encourage the arts. Canova's *Perseus* has been placed in the Museum of the Vatican. Engravings have besides been made of a number of ancient statues and bas-reliefs, which have hitherto been neglected. The subterraneous researches at Ostia go on with considerable success, besides a number of pillars, statues, and pieces of Mosaic work, 800 coins have been found, chiefly bronze, and for the most part of the times of Trajan and Adrian; among them are two very rare ones of Pertinax. Architecture, it is also expected, will receive a rich accession from the antiquities of the same age, in the discovery of some of those very rare porphyry stones, *Nero antico*. New researches have also begun to be made at the foot of the Capitol, and the Triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus. At the depth of 12 feet, the bases of the pillars have been laid open, and are discovered to be adorned all around with the most beautiful bas-reliefs. Similar researches have been begun around the Temple of Faustina, and other parts of the Campo Vaccino. Among the foreign artists at present resident in Rome, the Danish statuary, THORWALDSON, has peculiarly distinguished himself, and is likely to prove a dangerous rival to CANOVA. He has been there for the last six years, and has in that time sent several small pieces to England; but his last work chiefly established his reputation as a great artist. This piece is a Jason, as large as the life, at the moment he has got possession of the golden fleece; and it is looked upon as one of the most beautiful pieces of sculpture in modern times. He has now begun upon the same figure again in a beautiful block of marble for Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, who has agreed to give 800 ducats for it. He is besides employed on a bas-relief which represents the taking away of Briseis from the tent of Achilles. The rooms in the galleries at Florence, which have been for some time past shut, have again been opened, and the statues and paintings which had been carried away from them have, as far as possible, been restored.

A gentleman of the government of Woronese lately purchased from Prince Truboskoi, six thousand peasants; and at the same time put it in their power to purchase their freedom by reimbursing to him the sum given to the Prince. The first use which these peasants made of their liberty, was to write to his Imperial Majesty, thanking him for the edict which authorises these transactions; and asking permission from him to build, at their own expence, a church, under the name of the gentleman to whom they owed their new situation. The same letter contains an offer to make a canal themselves, fifteen versts in length, which would facilitate an intercourse of the greatest importance to commercial industry.

The observatory at Paris has lately made the valuable acquisition of an excellent meridian lunette. It is eight feet long, with an objective glass of four inches in diameter. This noble instrument had been ordered in London, by M. de CASSINI, was begun by Ramsden, and is finished by his successor M. Berge. This meridian lunette is intended to replace the ancient one.

Some experiments of cultivation, with respect to exotics, are now making in the gardens De la Venerie, at Turin, the results of which have been communicated to the Senator CORNUDET. Among the plants submitted to these trials are the *linus* of Egypt, now more than a metre in height, the *earthamus* or saffron, of the same country, the indigo tree, and the *sec* or rice, of the Isle of France, the *nopal*, with living cochineal, cotton-trees, potatoes of America, Egyptian soda, pastels, and many leguminous plants from the colonies. All these plants or shrubs are in excellent condition. Many of them have flowers; others afford hopes of fruit at no great distance.

The King of Denmark has lately granted to Messrs ELIAS GRUNER, and Co. the privilege of expediting by the post, the Sound List; that is to say, the amount of the number of ships that pass that streight, with the name of the captains, the state of the cargoes, their arrival, departure, designation, &c. to which will be annexed the details of the daily temperature, &c. in fine, all the news of Elsinor, which have any relation to commerce and navigation, such as shipwrecks, &c. By this means foreign merchants will have it in their power to procure regularly, and at a moderate price, very valuable documents, which cannot otherwise be had but with great difficulty.

The

The editor of the *Annales des Artes* having inserted in that journal an Account of Lord DUNDONALD's Process for extracting a gum from lichens, Dr. ROBERT of the university of Montpellier sent him some remarks relative to that subject; from which it appears, that a similar discovery was made several years ago by M. M. HOFFMANN and AMOREUX, who published it in their Treatise on Lichens, which gained the prize offered by the Academy of Lyons in 1786, and from which it is evident, that they prepared a true gum from lichens. Nor were they the first discoverers: they followed and cited the experiments made by Dr. Georgi, (in the Memoirs of the Academy of Peterburg, 1779, who asserts that he had obtained from lichen, *farinaceus*, *glaucus*, *physodes*, and *pulmonarius*, a mucilage, which, on drying, becomes transparent, and possesses the other properties of gum Arabic. Four species are here said to have yielded gum: and Lord Dundonald does not seem to have obtained it from the same species, as he tells us, that the lichen is sometimes from 12 to 13 feet in length; so that these trees bend under their weight: which cannot be understood of any other species but the filamentous lichens. This, however (adds Dr. Robert) does not detract from the merit of Lord Dundonald, who had never seen the works quoted above.

The French government intends to erect in the centre of the *Place Vendome* at Paris, a column similar to that erected at Rome to the honour of Trajan. This column is to be two metres, seventy-three centimetres in diameter, and twenty metres, seventy-eight centimetres in height. The shaft will be adorned with one hundred and eight allegorical figures in bronze, representing the departments of the republic. On a pedestal at top is to be placed a pedestrian statue of the Emperor Charlemagne.

The Emperor ALEXANDER continues to give proofs of his zeal for the diffusion of knowledge among his subjects. For this purpose it has been ordered, that at the University of Moscow, besides the usual lectures to the students, lectures are read for the public at large, on natural history, physics, commercial science, and the history of the European states.

The Athæneum of Vaucluse has resolved to erect there a monument in honour of Petrarca. This monument is to be dedicated, on the 20th of July next, the birth-day of the poet, who was born at Arezzo, in 1304, exactly five hundred years before this commemoration.

The order of Jesuits is sensibly increasing in Russia. They have lately obtained permission to form establishments at Riga, Astracan, Jaffa, and Odessa.

A seminary was lately projected in Russia, for the education of the teachers of schools: it was opened on the 15th of January with great solemnity.

FULGONI has lately published in Rome, *Relazione di un Viaggio ad Ostia, &c.* or an Account of a Journey to Ostia, and Pliny's Villa, named Laurentinum, made by Counsellor CHARLES FEA, President of the Antiquities at Rome, and of the Musæum in the Capitol. This learned antiquarian gives an interesting account of the exertions which are now making in the neighbourhood of Ostia, by command of Pius VII. to recover some valuable antiques in room of those of which Rome has been deprived by the French; and of the success which has hitherto attended these exertions. M. FEA found several ruins of the ancient *Via Ostiensis*, and various lapidary inscriptions, one of which he discovered on the tomb of a rich debauchee, of Tralles, in Asia Minor, who was buried there, after having spent a large fortune at Rome, and in the baths of Baia. From the ruins of the ancient Ostia, it should seem that the place was laid waste in the sixth century, during the invasion of the Goths, and not by the Saracens. One hundred galley-slaves are employed in this work, who, in addition to their usual wages, receive rewards in proportion to the value of what they discover.

VIEWEG, in Brunswick, has published a very interesting Account of the Present State of Midwifery in Paris, &c. by C. R. W. WIEDEMAN, M. D.

M. B. BERGMAN, who has spent three years among the Kalmucs, is about to publish a work, entitled *Mongolian Papers* collected in the Country of the Kalmucs. It will consist of five volumes, 8vo.

A Practical Manual of Planting has been published at Paris, with Plates, by ETIENNE CALVEL. The principles of planting are here displayed in the most clear and correct point of view. The nature of the soils, the choice of trees, the method of planting, transplanting, and rearing them, with observations and experiments, are given, so as to render this a most valuable book to the planter and farmer.

Dr. GUENSEL, at Stockholm, who has spent several years in Lapland, is preparing for the press a Descriptive Account of the Natural Productions of that Country.

A letter



A letter from Rome, dated the 10th of last July, addressed to a correspondent of the writer at Aix, and lately printed in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, observes, that the Cardinal BORGIA is publishing a Descriptive Catalogue of the Coptic Manuscripts now in his possession, the number of which amounts to three hundred. This Catalogue is the production of the learned ZOEGA, editor of the well-known work upon Obelisks. The author does not content himself with giving a notice upon each of the manuscripts; he likewise inserts long fragments of the text, with a Latin translation in the margin. He has now arrived at the forty-third manuscript. The Vatican Library had a considerable number of similar manuscripts, all of which have been removed by the French. The Cardinal, a little before the arrival of the French at Rome, had fortunately caused exact copies to be taken of them, and with these his Catalogue will commence, under the title of *Codices Memphitici*. Next to these follow such as have been found in the cities of Syene, Thebes, &c. &c. We find here not only Bibles, Acts of Councils, Acts of the Martyrs, but likewise historical treatises of different countries, and a number of memoirs relating to the fine arts.

The Pope has ordered considerable subterranean researches to be made at Ostium, during the winter and spring of last year, which have led to the discovery of several fine statues. The immoderate heat of the summer having interrupted the career of these labours, the government has employed the workmen on a labour likely to prove equally useful. They are now busy in the emplacement or site of the city, in removing the earth and ruins which cover the bases of the most considerable and important monuments, such as the Coliseum, the Arches of Titus, of Septimius Severus, &c. &c. This labour will produce the same effect as that which took place respecting the Column of Trajan, under Sixtus V. The pedestal of that column was buried in the earth, but was afterwards exposed to view; and a large fosse was constructed, paved, and encircled with a wall, on which an escalier or gallery was made, for the purpose of making the tour of the column. Already one part of the base of the Arch of Septimius Severus is open to view, and they have discovered some pedestals of columns, decorated with bas-reliefs of great beauty. The superintendence of this undertaking is assigned to the celebrated CANOVA, the sculptor.

This artist is well known for three beautiful statues—Perseus, an athlete, and a Hercules, which the Pope has caused to be placed in his Museum. Perseus is represented at the moment when he has just cut off the head of Medusa, and stands in the niche where the Apollo of Belvidere was placed. This statue need not have been disavowed by the best Grecian artist. It may be observed *en passant*, that Pope Pius VII. favours the arts and a taste for antiquity with all imaginable ardour, as far as his means will authorize him.

In the Report of the Labours of the Society of Emulation of Abbeville, among other memoirs, is one, entitled *Essai de Solution*, &c.; or, an Attempt to solve certain Mathematical Problems relating to the Art of Navigation, by M. POIRÉE, an Associate Correspondent. In this Memoir, M. Poirée proposes a geometrical formula extremely simple, which, if it does not completely answer the purpose, may certainly prove advantageous, particularly in obviating the geometrical inaccuracies of the reckonings which mariners make in their course; who, for want of terrestrial objects which they have lost sight of, when out at sea, have no other director than the aid of the compass, ever inclined towards the north, and the meridian under which the vessel is, which make, with the one they are bound to, an angle, the summit of which is at the pole. The author observes, that the line which joins the point of departure to that towards which the course is directed makes, with these two meridians, a triangle, which he names the *triangle de route*, or the triangle of passage. He further observes, that the vessel, which is often changing place and passing on a new meridian, yields greater or less advantages, which diminish that of the triangle of passage; hence it follows, that the angle situated at the pole diminishes, and that the one at the point where the vessel is, augments; the pilot, therefore, will deviate from his track, and retire from the point to which he is desirous to arrive.—In the same Report is an Essay on Longitudes likewise, by M. Poirée. The object of this work is to give at once the means of exactly finding the longitude in certain particular cases, and to arrive very near it in others; to determine with precision the amount of each new degree of longitude of France, not only at every new degree of latitude, but even at every tenth of a degree; or at every myriameter, the new French itinerary measure. M. Poirée adds

adds to this work two tables, and some observations very proper to facilitate the understanding of them. The first table comprizes the new and old degrees, and their amount in myriameters, in ordinary leagues, and in marine leagues. The second is composed like the first, with the addition, however, of a particular column,

containing the difference of length to be found between each degree of longitude, from one degree of latitude to the next following one. The calculations are established on the original metre, which it will be easy to reduce to the rectified metre.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum. Composed by D. Steibelt, Esq. 7s. 6d.*

MR. Steibelt has displayed in these Sonatas much of his well-known floridity and beauty of fancy. A few of the pages, we are aware, will, by some, be deemed a little too wild and rambling; but the most fastidious connoisseur cannot but be pleased with the originality of most of the ideas, and the brilliant effect necessarily resulting from them, if properly performed. The first sonata comprizes three movements, the second two. They are all judiciously diversified, and are not only attractive in themselves, but derive an additional strength of effect from the propriety with which they are contrasted.

*Six English Ballads, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; composed and inscribed to William Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. by his Pupil, J. F. Burrows. 6s.*

Speaking with that consideration due to early effort, we cannot but say, that this first publication of Mr. Burrows promises considerable future success in ballad-composition. The first, third, and fourth melodies are pleasingly conceived, and bespeak much ease and prettiness of fancy. We, however, recommend it to Mr. Burrows, and to all young candidates for professional fame, to be more scrupulous in their choice of words: "When Damon languished at my feet;" "The gentle swan, with graceful pride;" and "When Delia on the plain appears;" have been formerly in the hands of such great masters as to induce a comparison too disadvantageous to youth, and inexperience, not to be assiduously avoided by those who would conciliate the indulgence of the public.

*A Sonata for the Grand and Square Piano-forte, with additional Keys; composed and dedicated to the Countess of Stanhope, by Augustus Voight. 4s.*

This is a Sonata of a florid style, and much brilliancy of execution. The pas-

sages are masterly and commodious for the finger; and the general cast of the composition evinces an intimate knowledge of the effects to be produced on the piano-forte, by a tuneful and well-practised hand. The subject of the rondo is not, perhaps, so striking as we should have been led to expect from a composer of Mr. Voight's lively imagination; neither is it without the merit of originality; nor does the digressive matter fail of that strength and consistency of idea which pervades the whole of the first movement.

*The "Harmonious Tree;" exhibiting at one View the Origin and Use of all the Chords employed in Music. Dedicated to the Queen, by J. Jousse. 6s.*

We congratulate Mr. Jousse on the excellent and useful fruit produced by his *Harmonious Tree*. The idea is novel and ingenious, and the execution will be found clear and edifying by all students in harmony. The fundamental chord is happily typified by the stem of the tree; out of which the fundamental major discord, the fundamental minor discord, and the various sevenths, naturally spring; and which are appropriately depicted by the collateral branches. The whole figure, together with the explanations, fill a handsome sheet of super-royal; and while it gives, at a glance, one of the fullest single views of the harmonic system we have yet seen, it presents to the eye a pleasing, picturesque, and well-defined object.

*Le Rameau Laurrier; composé pour le Piano-forte et la Harpe, par M. A. Bryan. 2s.*

"Le Rameau Laurrier," consists of three movements, ingeniously imagined, and skilfully arranged. The first, a *March Villageoise*, is bold and spirited, yet smooth and familiar; the second, an *Andante Pastorale*, is simple, though elegantly tender; and the third, a *Rondo à la Paysanne*, possesses a rustic ease and sweetness that at once characterizes the movement



movement, and displays the judgment of the composer.

*The afflicted Africans, a Cantata; composed by George Guest, Organist, Wisbech, and late of his Majesty's Chapels-royal. The words by Cowper. 3s.*

The music of the "Afflicted Africans," is very unequal. In some instances it is scientific, elegant, and pathetically expressive; in others, we are obliged to say, ill-constructed, meagre and insipid. The accompanied recitative, "Is there as you sometimes tell us," is judiciously managed; and the change at "black! he answers," bespeaks a free and justness of conception, that may rise into considerable future excellence.

*Mary, a Scottish Ballad; the Words and Melody by Mr. Rannie. 1s.*

Mr. Rannie, to whose Muse the public have been indebted for so many pleasing lyrical efforts, has added another sprig to his bays, by his present production. The poetry of "Mary" is short but smooth, tender and pathetic; and the melody is natural and unaffected. In a word, this little ballad eminently possesses the attractions we look for, in this simple species of composition, and will, we doubt not, be favourably received.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte; composed by M. Meul, of Paris. 5s.*

These sonatas are recommended by their ease, pleasantness, and variety. The passages are remarkably free and unrestrained, yet rise out of each other very regularly and naturally; and the several movements are arranged with a consistency, and command of effect, which afford another proof of the matured judgment of this ingenious and ornamental Member of the French National Institute.

*A Grand Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte, with the additional Keys; composed and inscribed to Miss Justina Wynne and Miss Harriet Wynne, by Joseph W. Holden. 5s.*

This Duett does great credit to the fan-

cy and taste of its author. The introductory movement is elegant and graceful, and the subject of the second, as well as that of the concluding, rondo, is remarkably pretty. The four hands are throughout judiciously disposed of, and the general effect is most pleasingly striking.

*The Clock struck One, a favourite Song; composed by Mrs. Crouch. 1s. 6d.*

This song, though certainly not distinguished by any prominent traits of excellence, possesses some passages that rank above mediocrity; and which, were they more novel and better connected, would raise the melody much above its present character. The effect of the whole we must, however, in justice, repeat, greatly exceeds that of the commonly ballads of the day, and is not without its claim to our respectful notice.

*Blaise et Babet, a favourite French Air; arranged with Variations, for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 2s.*

Mr. Powell has subjoined seven pleasing and tasteful variations to this favourite air. This ingenious musician only professes himself a violoncello performer; but the address with which he has acquitted himself, in his present production, would lead us to suppose him well acquainted with the character and capacity of the instrument for which it is intended.

*Nestling, a Song; composed by C. Stokes. 1s.*

This is an agreeable little ballad. The melody is smooth and easy, and in its general cast indicative of a free and pleasing imagination. The bass, though slight, is chosen with judgment, and we are only sorry the general effect is not heightened, as it might have greatly been by a piano-forte accompaniment.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

A STATE of warfare, or expected warfare, has been generally considered as inimical to the fine-arts; notwithstanding which, the walls of the Royal Academy are covered as much as they could be if the country was in a perfectly tranquil situation; and many hundred pictures have been rejected, and returned to the painters, for want of room. Upon the merits or defects of those which are

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admitted, we shall, in our next Retrospect, offer a few dispassionate remarks, and, as far as we are able to judge, try them by the only fair criterion—their resemblance to nature; though it is to be feared, that a large class of those who paint pictures, as well as of those who take upon them to point out their beauties and defects, try them by a very different test.

Stuart, the American, was accustomed

to say, that, "though it was *rather* more difficult to paint a picture than to discover its defects, yet he did not think it probable, that among twelve men, who might be deemed competent to form a jury to approve or condemn a picture of his, one would be found who would judge of it fairly; because (added he,) they will not try it by the test of nature, from which it was painted.

"The admirers of Vandyke will say, the portrait wants air. The followers of Romney will say, it wants squareness. Those who adore Sir Joshua Reynolds, will decry it as destitute of taste; and the imitators of Rembrandt will object to its wanting breadth in the shadows.—He that makes Mr. Gainborough his idol, will say, it has too decided an outline, and is edgy; while the admirers of Mr. West may perhaps object to the outline being uncertain and ambiguous.

"With respect to my brother-artists, (continued he,) I am apprehensive that many of them paint by laws that bear a strong resemblance to those by which these critics judge, and the consequence appears in their productions; where neither the excellencies nor errors are original, but the result of their succeeding or failing in their imitation of the manner of that master whom they have made their leading model.

"To illustrate this, we will suppose A, E, I, O, U, to be five painters.—A is a blockhead; E, a man of some capabilities; I, a person of still superior attainments; O has attained high rank in his art, and deserves a high character, but is still deficient in many essential particulars. We will suppose that U is perfection itself; yet it is more than probable that his inferior, who we have classed under the letter O, will be looked up to, and followed; but admitting that the perfect artist, whom we have classed under the letter U, is admired and imitated, yet, with all his superiority of ability, he hides nature, instead of displaying it, to the man who implicitly follows and copies him."

Such were the opinions of this very eccentric painter, who, with all his oddities, had a large portion of professional merit, and is at this time displaying it in painting portraits of his countrymen in the neighbourhood of Philadelphia, where he has some years resided.

For an Exhibition to open without disputes, and generally violent disputes, among the artists, would be a phenomenon that *neither is, nor was, nor e'er shall be*. The President has, however, gained

his point, and triumphed over his opponents, by exhibiting his picture of Hagar and Ishmael, (which was rejected last year as having been previously exhibited in the Royal Academy;) *having first made such alterations as are a salvo for his own conscience*.

The Lottery for the disposal of the Shakespeare Gallery, &c. is now before the public; we stated the claims which we thought it had to public patronage, in a former Retrospect; and it gratifies us to add, that it seems to meet with it.—A lottery without a blank is, in this country, a new thing.

Count Truchsess has published Proposals for the disposal of his great Collection of Pictures, which are now exhibiting in Portland-road, in which he expresses his earnest wishes that they may be converted into a grand and permanent national establishment. The terms of the subscription by which he means to accomplish this, he has explained in a little pamphlet, to be had in Portland-road, which he thus concludes, in reply to any objections which may be made to an institution in favour of the fine-arts at this period:—"The enlightened public will rather be convinced, that, precisely in the time of war, whatever contributes to the increase and perfection of the fine-arts, is a happy, however inadequate compensation, for its inevitable grievances, and will, in no small degree, enliven those scientific and commercial branches that too often languish under such circumstances. The greatest examples confirm the truth of this assertion; and it will therefore confer a double portion of immortal honour on British public-spirit, to lay the groundwork of so splendid and useful an establishment, amidst the most spirited military exertions, carried on throughout the country from the same impulse of patriotism."

A Gallery of the Fine-Arts, at the corner of Southampton-street, Strand, is now open; where, under the direction of Mr. Bell, are submitted, gratis, to the inspection of the public, several works connected with literature and the fine-arts. The design is, to form an historical and picturesque gallery, which shall contain specimens of the most splendid Parisian works, calculated to illustrate the arts, and develop the historical events of the late French Revolution. It is meant to exhibit such specimens of the best modern productions in the graphic art, as will form, from this era, a comparative view of their progress in the two greatest and most



most polished nations; and thus display an extensive basis of survey and comparison, and familiarize the English artist and amateur with the works of the great, sublime, and distinguished painters and sculptors, which the fortune of the late war concentrated in the capital of France. To produce this desired effect, the most eminent artists in England and France have promised their zealous co-operation.

Among many other fine specimens of the English school, now exhibiting, are, the Wolfe, La Hogue, Boyne, Penn's Treaty, with the Indians, Wright's Dead Soldier, and Mr. Bromley's very capital engraving, from Louthembourg's Picture of the Grand Attack on Valenciennes, which we noticed in a former Retrospect.

The best production from the Italian school, is the large print of the Last Supper, engraved by Raphael Morghen, from the picture by Leonardo Da Vinci.

Among the most capital works of the French school, are upwards of 300 etchings and engravings after old masters by Denon, some of which would be very useful studies for our younger artists. Such etchings as his display ten times the effect, and demand ten times the talent, of all the dotted fan-mount trumperies that ever were engraved.

But few prints of any marked merit have been lately published. Among the little things, the engravings from Smirke and Westall's drawings for Smart's edition of the Spectator, Guardian, &c. have the pre-eminence. There is a very good chalk-print of

*The Right Hon. Francis of Moira, a King G. M. of the Free and Accepted Masons. Hoppner, R. A. pinxt. F. Bartolozzi, R. A. delin. Henry Landseer sculpt.*

In appreciating the merit of men whose powers can now be called into action, the public may differ in their opinions of the soldier who has a right to be classed as *the second military character in this country*; but we believe every one would agree, that Lord Moira must be denominated *the first*.

Among that order, whose birth or merit has placed them in a superior rank, we may, without any invidious reflections upon others, assign him that place in the scale where his manly character and independent spirit confer more honour on the peerage than he receives from it; for however depraved the manners of the higher ranks of society *may hereafter become*, we may fairly apply to him Pope's lines on another character:

"Here English bounty yet awhile may stand,  
And honour linger, e'er it leaves the land."

His bounty is not confined to the people of one religion or one country; to want his assistance is the only title he requires, and he in all cases

———"adopts the noble part,  
To ease the oppress'd, and raise the sinking heart."

We were much pleased to see in the title of this print the striking coincidence of the most philanthropic character in the British Empire, recorded as the deputy-grand master of the most benevolent society in the world.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### MARRIED.

Mr. Griffes, organist, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, to Miss Cooper, of Charles-street, Cavendish-square.

J. Bayford, esq. to Miss Hesseltyne, of Bedford-square.

At Marybone, Capt. G. Martin, of the navy, to Miss H. Bentinck, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Bentinck.

The Hon. Col. Stewart, son to the Earl of Galloway, to Miss Douglass, grand daughter to Lord Harewood.

At Greenwich, the Rev. J. Sairle, to Miss F. Maitland, of Bluefield.

G. H. Nolcken, esq. of the third regiment of foot-guards, to Mrs. Durnford, of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

A. Reid, esq. of Fitzroy-square, to Miss Macneill, of Hampstead.

Mr. Compigné, solicitor, of Gosport, to Miss A. L. Baker, of Pall Mall.

W. Dacres Adams, esq. eldest son of W. Adams, esq. member of parliament for Totness, Devon, to Miss E. Wynell Mayow, daughter of M. W. Mayow, esq. of Ely-place, Holborn.

Mr. J. Townsend, of Ludgate-street, to Miss Jackson, of the same street.

Mr. Maxwell, of Albion-house, Parson's-green, to Mrs. S. Lowe, sister of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, of Fulham.

Austin Bissell, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Eykyn, of Smithfield-bars.

Mr. Bluhm, of Finsbury-square, to Miss Hoffham, of Ely-place.

Mr. J. Knapp, surgeon, to Mrs. Street, both of Brompton.

## DIED.

In Austin-friars, in child-bed, *Mrs. A. Le Mesurier*.

In Pimlico, in consequence of the bursting of a large blood-vessel in the lungs, by which he was almost instantly suffocated, *Mr. Knight*, apothecary.

*Mr. Beckwith*, upholsterer, of St. Martin's-lane.

At Thames Ditton. *C. Gapper*, esq. of the Remembrancer's-office, in the Temple.

In Wimpole street, *Lady Peachey*.

At Stepney-square, in her 19th year, *Miss Snow*, eldest daughter of Lieut. Snow, of the navy.

In Portland-place, in his 21st year, *J. Hatch*, esq. of Claybury-hall, Essex.

At Highgate, in her 75th year, *Mrs. A. Pointer*.

Aged 18, *Miss Miller*.

At Islington, aged 63, *Mrs. Howard*, many years proprietor of Islington Spa.

At Bermondsey, aged 18, *Miss Hardwidge*.

At his lodgings, in Leonard street, Finsbury-square, of a gradual decline, *Mr. C. Carothers*, formerly a wine-merchant, of Dublin.

At Stockwell, aged 49, *Mr. Williams*, auctioneer, of Lambeth.

At Kingsland, *J. Johnson*, esq.

At Brompton, *Mrs. E. Anson*, widow.

In Hyde-street, Manchester-square, the Right Hon. *Eleanor, Viscountess Wenman*, widow of Philip, last Viscount Wenman.

At Islington, in her 80th year, *Mrs. L. Seagrave*, widow.

At Twickenham, aged 28, *Mrs. Jones*, wife of M. Jones, esq.

In Park-place, *J. Bouchier*, esq. formerly an officer in the fifth regiment of foot.

At Richmond, aged 71, *Mrs. A. De Moivre*.

In Dean-street, South Audley-street, *Mrs. Hales*.

*Mr. Rotterham*, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

In Spring Gardens, *Mr. W. Lumley*.

In Portugal-street, Grosvenor square, *Mrs. Brownrigge*, wife of Major-general Brownrigge.

In Bridge-street, Blackfriars, aged 35, *J. Phillips Collier*, esq.

At his house, in Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, aged 80, *Jasper Atkinson*, esq. formerly a merchant, at Rotterdam.

*Mr. Taylor*, apothecary, Red Lion-square.

At her-house at Hyde-park-corner, *Mrs.*

*Smith*, wife of Drummond Smith, esq. Her death is attributed to immoderate grief for the death of her sister, which brought on a violent fever. Lady Cunliffe is inconsolable for the recent loss of her two daughters.

In his 71st year, *Mr. Luke Graffney*, hofier, in Cheap-side.

At Mile End, aged 52, *Mrs. Shirley*, wife of T. Shirley, esq.

In James-street, near Buckingham-gate, Pimlico, aged 74, *G. Thompson*, esq. formerly commander of a ship in the East India Company's service.

*Mr. H. Terry*, auctioneer, &c. of Ave-Maria-lane, Ludgate-street.

At his house in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, *John Horrocks*, esq. M. P. for Preston, Lancashire. This gentleman, from having, some years ago, worked with other labourers in a stone-quarry for 18s. per week, by his talents, good fortune, and industry, became one of the first cotton-manufacturers in the kingdom, and died a member of parliament.

At Stanwell-cottage, Middlesex, *J. F. Dubois*, esq.

Aged 73, *W. Burgefs*, esq. of Great Portland-street.

In Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, *Mr. J. P. Merry*, a merchant trading to Spain.

At his house in Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged 84, the Right Rev. *George Lewis Jones*, D. D. bishop of Kildare, 1768, and dean of Christchurch, in Ireland. He was formerly a student of King's-college, Cambridge; proceeded B. A. 1746, M. A. 1750, S. T. P. 1772, and was chaplain to Lord Townshend, when lord-lieutenant of Ireland, 1767.

At Low Layton, Essex, aged 85, *Mrs. Dod*, aunt of Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Mr. Oliver, of Oak-house, Enfield.

In Queen-street, Windmill-street, aged 35, *Mrs. Macnair*, wife of Mr. Macnair, book-binder.

On Thursday, April 12, at the Vicarage, Newcastle, aged 45, the Rev. *Joseph Dacres Carlyle*, B. D. vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, chancellor of Carlisle, professor of Arabic in the university of Cambridge, and chaplain to the bishop of Durham; a man of eminent abilities and learning, and genuine goodness of heart. Of his proficiency in oriental literature, and his correct and elegant taste, the world has already had a favourable specimen in his Translations of Select Pieces of Arabic Poetry: but religion, as well as literature, has sustained a severe loss in his death; since it will at least suspend the correct edition of the Arabic Bible, which he had undertaken at the request of a most respectable society composed of many eminent persons (amongst whom the bishop of Durham is one of the most active) and for which every preparation had been already made in this town; and must put an entire stop to his great and favourite



yourite project of giving a complete edition of the New Testament in Greek, which was to contain not only the various readings collected by Mill, Bengelius, Westein, Griesbach, and Matthæi, but also those of more than thirty Greek manuscripts which he had collected during his residence and travels in the Turkish empire, together with a new and accurate collation of the Syriac and other ancient versions. With his Dissertation on the Troad, and Observations made during his Tour through Lesser Asia, Syria, and Egypt, the public may hope to be gratified. During the short period of his residence at Newcastle, his extreme sufferings from a painful and distressing malady have prevented his engaging in general intercourse; but the few friends who have had the happiness occasionally to visit him, have seen enough of the extent of his acquirements, the vivacity of his conversation, and the ardour of his literary pursuits, to render the unlooked-for event of his death a subject of their most sincere regret.

*John Whitehead, M. D.* an eminent physician, a celebrated preacher among the Methodists, and author of a valuable Life of the late Rev. John Wesley. An excellent funeral sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Mr. Benson, at Mr. Wesley's chapel, on his deceased brother, who, in 1790, in the same pulpit, had preached Mr. Wesley's funeral sermon, and was interred in the same vault, on the 14th of March. Born of honest industrious parents in the country, Mr. Whitehead, at an early age, exhibited proofs of genius; as, before twenty, he was a proficient in the Latin and Greek languages. Early in life he was connected with the Messrs. Wesley, and preached at Bristol. He left them, however, and set up as a linen-draper in that city, but failed in business; after which, he became a Quaker, and a speaker in the congregations of that respectable body, who, by their beneficent friendship, set him up in a large boarding-school at Wandsworth, where many of their children were educated. Mr. Barclay, wishing his son to travel, proposed Dr. Whitehead to be his companion, paid all his expences, and settled on him 100*l.* a year for that purpose. They went to Leyden, and Mr. Whitehead's thirst for knowledge induced him to attend the anatomical and philosophical lectureship; and, about 1790, he had arrived to such a pitch of medical knowledge, that his correspondence with Dr. Lettsom induced that truly respectable character to bring him forward; so that, even while at Leyden (Dr. Kooystra, physician of the London Dispensary in Primrose-street, dying) the Doctor introduced him to that most excellent charity. After he had been in London about two years, the Quakers made a hard push to bring him into the London Hospital, Mile End, which was only lost by one vote, occasioned by giving a draft on a banker for payment the following day, instead of the present, at the time of the elec-

tion. In about three years, the Doctor united himself again to the Wesleys; agreeably to the wish that Mr. Wesley testified in these words to Mr. Ranken: "Do what you can to unite Dr. Whitehead with us again." He succeeded; Dr. Whitehead preached very often, and was highly esteemed both as a physician and preacher; so much so, that he attended Mr. Wesley in his last illness, and (as has been already stated) preached his funeral sermon. He afterward published "The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, M. A. sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, collected from his private Papers and printed Works, and written at the Request of his Executors." Of this work, which professedly forms "a History of Methodism," the first volume appeared in 1793, and the second in 1796. In reviewing it, a candid writer in the British Critic says, "Dr. Whitehead is certainly entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of all those to whom Mr. Wesley's memory is dear." The authors of the Monthly Review also spoke of it in the highest terms; saying, that they had never formed so favourable an opinion of Mr. Wesley till his Biographer appeared. But this occasioned a rupture between Dr. Coke and his associates, who were styled "The Conference," and Dr. Whitehead, as they intended themselves to publish a Life; and the publication caused much party-dispute among the Wesley-methodists, so as to exclude the Doctor from preaching; but a reconciliation afterwards took place, and he was again admitted to the pulpit. We have only to add, that, for three months before his departure, Mr. Whitehead said his glass was nearly run, and behaved with great resignation and Christian fortitude. The greater part of the above particulars were communicated to Mr. Benson by Mr. Pawson and Mr. Ranken, who were in the strictest habits of friendship with the deceased from their early lives.

[*Further particulars relative to the late Lord Camelford, whose death was announced in our last.* — The principal part of his Lordship's fortune he bequeathed to his sister, Lady Grenville, to be entirely at her own disposal; her Ladyship is also appointed sole executrix. Among the other bequests, his Lordship, after expressing the highest regard for his friend, Capt. Barrie, directs that all his debts may be immediately paid, and an annuity of 200*l.* per annum settled on the Captain during his life. Among other legacies is one of 1000*l.* to Charles Cowper, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster. He has left several sums to be devoted to benevolent purposes. His servants, though not mentioned in the will, he recommended in a particular manner to Lord Grenville, who has undertaken to provide for them. Lady Grenville (who is inconsolable) went twice to see her brother; but, on account of the weak state of her health, the surgeons thought such a meeting might be attended with serious consequences; and, her good

good sense getting the better of her feelings, she acquiesced in their determination, and returned to Dropmore. Lord Grenville scarcely ever quitted the house till the moment his noble relative died. The day previous to his death, his Lordship wrote, with his own hand, a codicil to his will; in which, in the most particular manner, he described the place where he wished his body to be buried, and assigned his reasons for this extraordinary request. He prefaces his wish by stating, that persons in general have a strong attachment to the country which gave them birth, and, on their death bed, usually desire that their remains may be conveyed to their native land, however great the distance, for the purpose of interment. Although it may appear singular, his desire is the very reverse of this; and he begs that his dying request may be literally fulfilled. "I wish my body (says he) to be removed, as soon as may be convenient, to a country far distant! to a spot not near the haunts of men; but where the surrounding scenery may smile upon my remains." It is situated on the borders of the lake of St. Lampierre, in the Canton of Berne, in Switzerland; and three trees stand upon the particular spot. The centre tree he desires may be taken up, and, on his body being there deposited, immediately replaced. "Let no monument or stone (he says) be placed over my grave." At the foot of this tree, his Lordship adds, he formerly passed many hours in solitude, contemplating the mutability of human affairs. As a compensation to the proprietors of the spot described, he has left the sum of 1000*l.* In another part of his will, he desires his relations will not wear mourning apparel for him.]

[*Further particulars relative to the late Duke of Roxburgh* — His Grace, in consequence of an early disappointment in love, passed his life unmarried. He was a man of taste, amiable manners, and considerable literary curiosity. He delighted in the formalities of a court life, was personally attached to his

Majesty, and for many years held a high ostensible employment in the royal household, unenvied, and without mingling in political intrigue. He divided his time between his attendance at court, and the rural pleasure of his noble seat of Fleurs, near Kelso, in the most beautiful and cultivated county of Scotland. The environs of Kelso are to a surprising degree rich, and tastefully ornamented. But nothing in that neighbourhood equals the rural beauty of the scenery round Fleurs, which his Grace was continually improving in every summer residence at that seat. The favourite and habitual companion of his Grace's domestic life was a Mr. Smith, who had been his travelling tutor, and who died a few years since. His Grace collected noble libraries, both at his house in town, and at Fleurs. He was particularly curious in respect to books illustrating the history of his own country. For many years not even a pamphlet, however small, was published in Scotland, or with any reference to Scottish history, which did not find a place in the library at Fleurs. He was beloved by his domestics; his old footman, who had been more than forty years in his service, and to whom for the comfort of his future years he had left by will a competent annuity, survived him but little longer than to attend the remains of his honoured master to the family burial-place in Scotland. His Grace was the representative of one of the two great branches of the family of Kerrs, which has been for more than two hundred years of the greatest eminence in the south of Scotland. The ducal dignity was conferred on his ancestor, in reward for his services in promoting the union between Scotland and England. His Grace's father and grandfather were, in the first reigns of the house of Hanover, entrusted with great ministerial power in Scotland. In consequence of his Grace's death without heirs of his own body, the succession to his honours and estates falls to a collateral branch of the family.]

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

### WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

•• Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting, held at Darlington, adjudged and paid a premium of three guineas to Sir Henry T. Vane, bart. for the best stallion for hunters or road-horses; a premium of equal value to Mr. T. Chilton, of Darlington, for the best stallion for harness horses; and one of five guineas to Mr.

Luke Seymour, of Woodhouse close, near Bishop Auckland, for the best bull.—It is now above twenty years since this society was first established, and it is only justice to add, that the above society has been the means of exciting such a laudable spirit of emulation in the county, respecting the breed of horses, horned-cattle, and sheep, that Durham may now vie with any county in the kingdom, for its produce in the above kinds.

A piece



A piece of oak timber, about thirty feet in length, apparently found, and literally as black as jet, has, by the constant undermining of the river Tyne, been latterly brought to light, in a field at Elishaugh, near Felton, Northumberland, which it is well known has been for ages under tillage.

*Married*] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Finlay, ensign in the Fifeshire militia, to Miss M. Morrie.

At North Shields, Mr. J. Richardson, cordwainer, to Miss Farrow.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Archibald, draper, to Miss J. Milburne, milliner.

At Hall Garth, near Durham, Lieutenant-colonel Baldwin, to Miss E. Loraine, second daughter of the Rev. Lambton Loraine.

At Alnwick, Mr. W. Morrison, linen-draper, to Miss C. Storey.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. C. Vaux, ship-owner, to Mrs. Hepple, widow of the late Mr. Hepple, inn-keeper, of South Shields.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, very suddenly, Mr. R. Anderson, hair-dresser.

In the Carlislecroft, in this town, at the advanced age of 92, Mary Macrea, upwards of eighty two years of her life a school-mistress.

Mrs. C. Staward, widow.—Mrs. Crawford, wife of Mr. Crawford, flour-merchant, in the New Road.—Mr. J. Deane, late a woollen-draper.—Mrs. Cramlington, wife of W. Cramlington, esq. alderman.—Mrs. Doubleday, widow of the late Mr. Doubleday, merchant.—Aged 31, Mrs. M. Pearson.—Mr. T. Macgennis, a travelling chapman.—Mrs. Pearson, of the Quay Side.—Mr. T. Blenkinson, house carpenter, and senior brother of that company.

At Durham, Mrs. Shaftoe, wife of Mr. Shaftoe, brewer.

At Sunderland, Mr. R. Headley, master mariner.—Aged 40, Mr. R. Fairley.—Aged 90, Mrs. A. Wilson.—Aged 34, Mrs. Tinning, wife of Mr. J. Tinning, tobacconist.—Aged 66, Mrs. J. Taylor.—Aged 77, Mrs. Huntridge, widow of the late Mr. Huntridge, ship-owner.—Aged 71, very suddenly, Mr. E. Atkinson, grocer.

At Hexham, Mrs. M. Urwin, formerly of the Phoenix Inn.—Mr. W. Rogers, jun. hatter. He was found frozen to death on the Fells, between Stanhope, in Weerdale and Allenheads.

At North Shields, in his 44th year, Mr. Storer, boat-builder.

At Alnwick, aged 30, Mr. W. Robson, tanner.

At Morpeth, aged 83, Mr. J. Burns, shoemaker.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hancock.

At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Read.

At Bishopwearmouth, aged 78, Mrs. A. Havelock.

At Berwick, aged 77, Mr. W. Ford, linen-draper.—Aged 72, Mr. J. Banks, of the

At Romaldkirk, A. Hugginson, esq.

Golden Swan inn.—Aged 58, Mrs. Laws, wife of Mr. J. Laws, carpenter.

At Bishop Auckland, aged 26, Mrs. Woodhouse.

At Widdrington, aged 86, Mr. G. Melburne, formerly of the Whalebone inn, Morpeth.

At Highfields, near Hexham, in his 66th year, Mr. T. Browne.—Aged 27, Mr. J. Darling, of Shadforth, near Durham.—In her 91st year, deeply regretted, Miss J. Carins, of Weetfield.—In the prime of life, J. Sanderson, esq. of Thropton-cottage, near Rothbury.

At Kelfo, Mrs. Pringle, widow, of Attenburne.

Mr. T. Cutter, forty-six years gardener in Mr. Hodgson's family, at Elswick-house.—Aged 24, Mr. N. Thornton, of Shields-road.—Mrs. Clay, of Blakelaw.

At Dunston square, near Alnwick, in his 31st year, Mr. J. Atkinson, farmer.—Aged 95, Mr. J. Rashell, of Twizell, in Northumberland.—Aged 78, Miss J. Moore, sister to Mr. B. of Aydon-castle.—In his 31st year, Mr. J. Nowell, foreman in the cast-iron foundry of Messrs. Moffat and Co. North Shore.

At Bambury, Northumberland, Mrs. Young-husband.

At Blagdon, in his 68th year, Mr. R. Fenwick, upwards of 38 years steward to Sir M. W. Ridley, bart.

At Plainfield, near Rothbury, Mr. W. Donkin, farmer.

At Lowth, aged 70, Mr. H. Harrison, of Cooper-house, near Lamesley.

At Crake-hall, C. Pickering, esq.

At Thorpe, Mr. R. Hodgson, late of Bishop Wearmouth.

At his mansion, at Ellingham, in Northumberland, aged 71, E. Haggerston, esq. uncle to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, bart. a man of rigidly moral and rationally religious principles; generously hospitable without ostentation, and liberally charitable to the poor.

At Howdon Pans, Mr. T. Browne, tide-waiter.

At Brenksey, Mrs. Robson.—Aged 81, Mrs. Crawford, of Brockdam, Northumberland.

At the Douglassies, North Shore, aged 77, Mr. G. Tyzack, farmer.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Whitehaven Dispensary.—Number of patients admitted to the benefits of this excellent charity, from Dec. 7, 1803, to March 7, 1804, viz. recommended and registered, 275; midwifery cases, 19; trivial incidents, 669 (963); previously admitted (prior to the last) 2148; total, 3111.—State of the register: Cured, 247; relieved, 5; incurable, 6; dead, 8; remaining upon the books, 67; total, 333.

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, have lately resolved, at a very full board, to print and distribute gratis, a new edition of the Manks Bible; the extent of the

the impression will amount to a number of copies sufficient for the different parishes where they may be found necessary, upon enquiry.

As some labourers were lately digging close to the foundation of that venerable relic Adrian's Wall, at Tarraby, on the Brompton road, about one mile and a half from Carlisle, they discovered a Roman altar, 1 foot 6 inches in height, and 7 inches in breadth, on which are the following characters:

MART COCM  
LEG II AUG  
SANCTA—NA  
SECUNDINI  
D. SOL. SUECV  
RA. ELIANIC  
CURA—OPRV  
FELIX OPTO

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss J. Bailey.

At Whitehaven, Mr. A. Macmahen, read-maker, in Kendal, to Miss N. Holmes, of Ginn.

At Berwick, Mr. J. Archibald, merchant, to Miss J. Milburne, milliner.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Vale, wife of Mr. Vale, equestrian performer.—Aged 79, Mr. M. Hind, late of Cargo.—Aged 86, Mr. J. Matthews.—Aged 43, Mr. J. Grayson, hatter.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Blaycock, grocer.

At Kendal, Mr. H. Waterhouse, second son of Mrs. S. Waterhouse, linen-draper.

At Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. W. Court.—Mr. J. Robertson, captain of the ship *Delight*.—Aged 90, Mrs. E. Ferren, widow.

At Whitehaven, Capt. Mayne.—In an advanced age, Mr. Maychell, formerly master of a ship from this port.—Aged 82, Mr. P. Glossop, of the stamp-office.—Aged 18, Miss J. Herbert, daughter of Mr. Herbert, tide-officer.—Mrs. S. Bowman, widow.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Ponsonby, cooper.—Aged 55, Mr. J. Lewthwayte.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Patterson, wife of Mr. Patterson, twine manufacturer.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. L. Hynde, wife of Mr. G. Hynde, hair-dresser.—Aged 78, Mr. H. Cowperthwayte.

At Kefwick, aged 39, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. J. Scott, innkeeper.

At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Brocklebank, formerly of Corbridge, Northumberland.

At Maryport, Mrs. M. Whiteside.—Mr. A. Brown, painter.

At Longtown, aged 80, Mrs. M. Graham, of the *Globe* inn.—Mrs. Beatty, wife of Dr. Beatty, of the 53d regiment of foot.

At Peele's-town, Isle of Man, aged 90, Mrs. H. Callister, widow.—Mr. J. Corris, merchant.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, in the prime of life, Mr. P. Gelling, cabinet-maker.

At Dumfries, J. Swan, esq. of Craig's-hiel.

At Causeyfoot, near Kefwick, aged 17, Miss Hodgson.

At Portinscale, near Kefwick, aged 64, Mrs. J. Clarke.

At Great Orton, aged 85, Mrs. E. Huntingdon, widow.

On the 19th of December last, at St. George's, island of Grenada, aged 23, Mr. J. Westray, second son of Mr. H. Westray, of Eskatt, near Whitehaven.

At Dublin, in the prime of life, Mr. B. Steward, master of the ship *John and Bella*, of Whitehaven.

At Hards, in Old Cultram, Mr. J. Harison, a respectable yeoman, a worthy neighbour, and useful man.

At Helington, near Kendal, aged 82, Mrs. A. Cannon.

At Ayfide, near Cartmel, aged 93, Mrs. A. Wall.

At Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, in her 84th year, Mrs. J. Hutchinson, widow, late of Murton, in Lamplugh.—Mr. J. Philip, farmer. Having occasion to cross the river Irwin, between Brompton and Oldwall, then swelled with heavy rains, he was unfortunately drowned in the attempt, although his horse reached the opposite shore.

At Kellhouse, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Welsh, farmer.

At Cummerdale, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Irving, late master of the *White Swan* Inn, in Carlisle.

In Wigton, aged about 50, Mr. J. Ivison, stone-mason.—Mrs. Howe, wife of Mr. J. Howe, flax-dresser.—Mrs. J. Barnes, of Oulton, near Wigton.

At Scotby, near Carlisle, aged 78, Mr. T. Stockdale.

At Peebles, aged 42, Mr. R. Moser, of Kendal.

At Caldbeck, aged 71, being scorched to death in consequence of her muslin dress catching fire, Mrs. Dawson, relict of the late Lieutenant-general Richard Dawson, formerly lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Man, but late of Canterbury; an accomplished gentlewoman in her manners, and of a friendly and benevolent character. She had truly "a heart to pity, and a hand to give."

Aged 94, Mrs. M. Priestman, widow. She was cook to the late Duke of Cumberland, at Blackhall-hall, in the same county, when Carlisle was besieged, in the year 1745.

Lately, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. C. Bland, a preacher among the Methodist societies.

At Stubb, in Kirklington, aged 80, Mr. A. Atkinson, publican.

At the Banks, near Brompton, in his 84th year, Mr. J. Addison.

At Wide-open-dykes, aged 98, Mrs. Heslop.

#### YORKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hull, Mr. Lascelles, to Miss A. Thompson, second daughter of Mr. P. Thompson, ship-owner, of York.—Mr. S. Doyle,



Doyle, to Miss G. Oliver, daughter of the late Capt. Oliver, of the Lincolnshire militia.—Mr. B. Waite, sail-maker, to Mrs. White, widow of the late Mr. R. White, plumber and glazier.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Seaton, ship-owner, to Miss Pearce.

At Pudsey, Mr. Poole, attorney, to Mrs. Atkinson, widow.

At Thorne, Mr. Wake, ship-owner, of Whitby, to Mrs. Cockerill, widow, late of Hull. W. Routh, esq. of Pollington, to Miss Fisher, of Newland, near Selby.

At Doncaster, Mr. Harrison, of the Lion inn, to Miss Clark, of the Bell inn, Barmby Moor.—J. Wright, esq. of Howden, to Miss Mawe, of Fenny Hill, near Durham.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Smith, merchant, to Miss S. Makin.

At Humbleton, in Holdernefs, Mr. J. Bee, block-maker of Hull, to Miss S. Weatherall.

*Died.]* At York, aged 83, Mrs. M. Wallis.—Aged 76, Mrs. B. Morritt, formerly of Cawood.—In her 25th year, Miss Batty, of the Black Swan inn.—In her 76th year, Mrs. Constable, widow of the late W. Constable, esq. of Burton Constable, in Holdernefs.

At Hull, in the Citadel or Garrison, aged 17, Lieut. J. Butler Hay, of the second regiment of West York militia.—Aged 48, Mr. H. Nodding, master of the ship Maria, of Whitby.—In her 17th year, Miss M. Penny, niece of Mr. R. Binks, merchant.—Aged 63, Mr. G. Adams, of the Neptune public-house.—Aged 29, Miss Voase.—Aged 74, Mr. W. Jackson.—Aged 43, Mr. R. Bateman, baker.—Aged 66, Mrs. Cresley.—Aged 62, Mrs. Wafney.

At Leeds, Miss Ikin, eldest daughter of T. Ikin, esq.—Mr. W. Preston, eldest son of H. Preston, esq.

At Sheffield, in her 59th year, Miss M. Goddard, a maiden lady.—Mrs. Parker, relict of the late Mr. R. Parker, attorney.—Aged 78, Mrs. M. Norton.—Mrs. Barrett, of Westbar.—Mrs. Parker, of Longley.—Mr. J. Turton, maltster.—Mr. J. Whitehead, grinder, of Bridge-house.—Miss Fareham, of Brightside-lane.—Mr. J. Birks, grinder, of Healey.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. J. Marshall, carpenter, of Little Sheffield.—Suddenly, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. T. Glossop, farmer, of Ecclesal Bierlow.

At Scarborough, aged about 50, Mr. C. Osbourne, formerly of Hamp on, in Virginia.—Aged about 40, Mrs. Batty.

At Whitby, aged 75, Mr. R. Birch, ship-master and church-warden; he had been employed in the service of James Atty, esq. near half a century, with great reputation.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Robinson, deputy customer at that port, receiver of the seamen's fund, and secretary of the commissioners of the harbours and piers.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Marsden, cloth-seacher.—In his 47th year, Mr. R. Greaves, plumber and glazier.

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At Beverley, aged 66, Miss R. Dickons, a maiden lady.

At Richmond, T. Simpson, sen. esq.

At Knaresborough, aged 31, Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. Thompson, bridle-cutter, but of late retired from business.

At Smith, aged 22, Mrs. Clarke, wife of Mr. Clarke, surgeon.

At Cawood, E. Smith, esq.

At Malton, in her 26th year, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. W. Porter, linen draper.—The Rev. R. Tay-stall.—Aged 70, Mr. R. Harrison, master of the Black Bull inn near forty years.

At Pocklington, aged 70, Mrs. M. Mayer, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Mayer, of York.—In his 58th year, J. Hirst, esq. of Clough, near Rotherham.—Aged 31, Mr. G. Scruton, of Clifton, near York.—Mrs. Cleaver, of Nunnington, eldest daughter of the late W. Banks, esq. of Leeds.

At Thornhill, near Wakefield, aged 70, the Rev. John Greenwood, minister of Flockton, and father to Mrs. Parkinson, of Leeds.—In his 88th year, G. Hutton, esq. of Skelton, in Cleveland.—In his 83d year, Mr. J. White, of Banks Hall, near Barnsley, and formerly of Ackworth Moor Top, near Pomfret.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Barlow, of Neepfend, near Sheffield.—Mrs. Parker, wife of Mr. E. Parker, merchant, of Highfield, near Sheffield.—Suddenly, at a very advanced age, Robert Woodhouse, esq. of Owston, near Epworth.—Mr. W. Layenby, farmer, of Forwood, near Pocklington.

In London, Mr. T. Tireman, formerly a glover, of York, but of late years retired from business.—Aged 25, Mr. M. Watson, of the Union public-house, on Westgate-moor, near Wakefield.

At Keyingham, aged 77, Mrs. Barrill.

At Romalekirk, A. Hugginson, esq.

At Kirkby Fleetham, aged 27, Mrs. Hickson, of Woodhouse, near Gainborough.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Sir Oswald Moseley, bart. lord of the manor of Manchester, and owner and proprietor of the several markets in the said town, acting in concert with Ashton Nicholas Moseley, esq. the receiver of the rents and profits, appointed by the High Court of Chancery, of the estates of the said Sir Oswald Moseley, bart. have lately signified, by public advertisement, in the Manchester papers, their intention (as judging it most expedient for the public convenience) to remove the market for the buying and selling of hay, straw, clover, and cattle fodder, now, and for several years past, held in Market-street-lane, in Manchester, to another street in the said town, called Bridgewater-street, in Dean's gate, on a market site there, called, or intended to be called, the Hay-market. The abovesaid change of the site of the market was to take place from Saturday, the 24th of March, last. A new market has been likewise opened, lately, in a

part of Manchester, called Camp-field, for the sale of potatoes.

On the 27th ult. a very singular, and, we believe, hitherto undescribed fish was caught in the river Mersey, in a net, by Thomas Whittle: when first taken it was of such uncommon brilliancy as almost to dazzle the sight; its colour consisted of the most splendid mixture of blue, green, yellow, and orange, blended together in a manner that produced a wonderful effect. It belonged to the class of fish call *chaetodons*, and although Linnæus and other naturalists have described sixty-three species, yet this seems to have escaped their observation. They are natives of the Indian and American seas; and this appears to be the first ever caught in Europe. It was sent to the Liverpool Museum, where it is preserved so as to look as when alive. *Lancaster Gazette, April, 7.*

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. Pye, tin-plate-worker, to Miss E. Snape, of Kirkham in the Fylde.

At Warrington, T. Hewitt, esq. of Lymme, to Miss S. Catterell—Mr. W. England, son of Mr. England, glass-manufacturer, to Miss E. Seed, daughter of Mr. T. Seed, cotton-spinner.

At Manchester, the Rev Cecil Daniel Wray, M.A. late of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, to Miss Thackwray.—Mr. J. Docker, merchant, to Miss Evans.

At Todmorden, at the Quakers' meeting-house, Mr. B. King, leather-cutter, to Miss P. King.

At Preston, Mr. J. Lawson, organist, to Miss E. Robinson, of Bannister-hall.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Lawson, grocer, to Miss Eliz. Wilson.

At Wigan, Mr. Alex. Hallburton, steward to the Earl of Baldcanor, to Miss Fowden.

At Winwick, Mr. W. B. Smith, to Miss Ekenhead.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Farquhar, late a captain in the African trade.—Mrs. E. Chamley, wife of Mr. E. Chamley, merchant.—Mrs. Thompson.—Mrs. Gaskell.—Aged 29, Captain G. Bates, master of the ship Mars, a Liverpool and London trader.—Aged 72, Mrs. E. Skidmore.—Mr. R. Fairclough, cooper; he had retired from business only a few weeks before.—Aged 24, Mrs. Antrobus, wife of Mr. Antrobus, hosier.—Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Capt. Hawkins, of the ship James, a Greenlandman.—Aged 31, Capt. Gilbert Curry, late of the ship Windsor Castle.—Mr. W. Unsworth, brewer.—In her 71st year, Mrs. M. Rigby.—Mr. Wife, silk-merchant of London.—In her 54th year, Mrs. Billenge, wife to Mr. Billenge, printer of the Monday-Liverpool-Marine Intelligence.—Mr. H. Sharplefs, timber-merchant.

At the Royal Hotel, in this town, Mr. J. Hinxman, of Bradford, Wilts.

At Manchester, Mrs. James Corbett.—Mr. S. Wood, tobacconist.—Mr. H. Isaacs.—Mrs.

Haywood, wife of Mr. Haywood, keeper of a glass shop.—Mrs. Bradshaw, wife of Mr. Samuel Bradshaw.—Mrs. Clarke, relict of the late Mr. Clarke, tin-plate-worker.—Aged 66, Mrs. Rigby, mother of W. Rigby, esq. of King-street.—Mrs. Phillips of Sedgely.—Mr. P. Wright, many years agent to the Manchester and Liverpool Old River Navigation Company.—Aged 64, Mr. J. Campbell, woollen dyer.

In Salford, Mr. J. Davies, of the Eagle and Child public-house.

At Lancaster, aged 22, Mr. Simpson, late clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Worrick, of this town—Mr. R. Vicars, plumber and glazier—Mr. J. Proctor, brewer.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Carter, son of Mr. F. Carter, surgeon.

At Blackburn, aged 26, Mr. J. Towers, ironmonger; a young man poignantly lamented by his family and friends, for his amiable manners, and that sincerity of mind which he displayed in all his transactions; the above endowments he possessed in so considerable a degree as to entitle him to be denominated, with peculiar propriety, in the opinion of his friends, a fine model for any young man entering on business.

In her 30th year, of an inflammation on her lungs, Mrs. Yates, of Yate-bank, and sister to Mr. Dewhurst, attorney, of Blackburn.—Aged 84, Mrs. Hanson, wife of Mr. G. Hanson, gardener.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Johnson, a noted empiric.—Aged 68, Mr. B. Bulcock.

At Bolton, Mr. Sharplefs, attorney.

At Warrington, Mrs. E. Hatton.

At Wigan, Mr. J. Potter, cotton-manufacturer, in consequence of his musket going off while in the act of ramming down his cartridge.—Mr. H. Iden Norton, of Pendleton, near Manchester—Aged 91, Mrs. M. Wrigley, school-mistress, of Alt, near Ashton-under-lyne; she has left a progeny, all of whom are now alive, consisting of three children, forty-three grand-children and sixty-three great-grand-children.

Aged 84, Mr. J. Gibbon, of Ashton-under-lyne.

In Saddleworth, Mr. J. Smith, of Dobcross.

At the barracks, at Maldon, in Essex, Mr. J. Upton, adjutant in the 1st regiment of Lancashire militia.

At Poulton, in the Fylde, in his 31st year, Mr. J. Cunliffe, of Liverpool.

At Messina, Island of Sicily, on the 24th January last, Mr. Birch, formerly of Manchester; and in the month of March, succeeding, Miss M. Birch, his daughter.—Aged 80, R. Scholes, esq. of Pole-field, near Manchester.

In the island of Tobago, aged 21, Mr. R. J. Swift, son of the late Mr. W. Swift, of Manchester.—Suddenly, Mr. Bradley, an associate in the house of Messrs. Shackerley and Co. of Garratt-mill—Mr. W. Brundrett, late of Collyhurst hall.

In the Island of Antigua, on the 15th January



January last, aged 33, Mr. J. Saurey, merchant, late of Lancaster.

At Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. W. Leece, merchant, and nephew of Mr. W. Leece, of Liverpool.

At Heirs-house, near Colne, Abraham Hargreaves, esq.

At Newton, in the Willows, Mr. J. Green, drover; well known in this and the adjoining counties.—In her 21st year, Miss Moore, of Brindle, near Blackburne.—Mr. H. Halstead, of Windlehouse, in Briercliffe, near Burnley.—At a very advanced age, Thomas Hill, servant to W. Browne, esq. of Didsbury; he had been formerly in the army, where he had distinguished himself as a brave soldier, being the first who seized the enemy's colours at the taking of the Island of Minorca, he had likewise been a faithful servant to his late master's family, upwards of 50 years.

## CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Turner, of Waterfide, to Miss Hyde, of Tintwistle-hall, in this county.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Cooke, of Stayley-bridge, to Miss Dawson.

At Chester, Mr. T. Husley, writing-stationer, to Miss C. Gammon, milliner.

At Northwich, Mr. G. Malain, cordwainer, to Miss E. Frousdale.

At Croker, near Macclesfield, Mr. F. W. Lowdonfack, merchant, of London, to Miss Widders, niece of J. Hammond, esq.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Huxley, of the Angel-inn.—In her 56th year, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, dealer in flour.—Aged 73, Mr. Stones, currier.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Bayley, widow, of Stapley-hall.

At Stockport, aged 84, Mrs. E. Guy.

At Congleton, Mr. J. Chubb, surgeon.

At Bangor, in Flintshire, Mr. E. Davies, of the Star inn.

At Stone, Mrs. Woodward, relict of the late R. Woodward, esq. of Daisy-bank, near Congleton.

At Holywell, Mr. Frankam.

At Trevor-hall, near Llangollen, T. Lloyd, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Denbigh; he was generally respected, as an intelligent, active magistrate, (having been bred to the Profession of the Law) and a truly conscientious, honest man.—T. Boydell, Esq. of Trevallyn.—In his 58th year, J. Lawton, esq. of Lawton-hall.

In London, T. Morgan, esq. barrister, of Swansea, South Wales, agent to the Duke of Beaufort, &c.—Mrs. Ridgway, of Poutton, near Chester.—In her 18th year, Miss M. Hardbridge, of Mouldsworth.—Miss Venables, of the Lea.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wirksworth, Mr. J. Hawthorne, to Miss Webster, of Smirrill-grange.

At Derby, Mr. W. Whiston, sergeant in the corps of Derby Volunteers, to Miss S. Hopkinson.

At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Clarke, saddler, to Miss Wilcockson, of Brampton.

At Duffield, Mr. W. Brocklebank, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss P. Milnes, of Turnditch.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. T. Chapman, of the Buck public-house.—Aged 65, Mr. W. Kirk, turner and chair-maker.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Shepley, wife of Mr. G. Shepley, glazier.

At Wirksworth, of a decline, Miss Mather.

At White-hall, near Buxton, in her 77th year, Mrs. Lomas.—Mr. Oldham, of Morton; he had survived his wife only one month.

At Inkerfall, in his 58th year, Mr. P. Bright; generally lamented as a man of gentlemanly manners, a generous friend, and a real benefactor to the poor and needy, and, as likewise, for his character of high, unfallied integrity as a tradesman.

At Tibshelf, aged 74, Mrs. Tateham, widow.

At Morley-park, near Heagle, aged 91, of a paralytic complaint, to which he fell a patient victim, Mr. R. Wildsmith.

At Crich, in her 29th year, Miss E. Sims: she had been confined to her bed for several weeks, by a lingering disorder.—Aged 78, Mr. G. Hodgkinson, sen. of Maynell Langley.—Aged 71, J. M. Prime, esq. of Stavely, near Chesterfield.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Louth, Mr. J. Cooper, of Tathwell, to Miss Amelia Ryley.—A. Stockpoole, esq. captain in the navy, to Miss Leake.

At Grantham, Mr. T. Chettle, grocer, of Nottingham, to Miss Turner.

At Alford, Mr. W. Wilson, cordwainer, to Miss Schofield. — Also, Mr. Quamby, writing-master, of the free-school, to Miss Buckton, stationer.

Mr. Longstaff, corn-merchant, of Morton, near Gainborough, to Miss Barker, of Mattersea-hall, Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Moody, of Wragby, to Miss Potter, of Lincoln.

At Gainborough, J. Gattitt, esq. banker, to Miss Coates, daughter of J. Coates, esq.—Mr. R. Thacker, grazier, of Swineshead, to Miss A. Wright, of Donnington.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mr. Holden, hair-dresser — Mrs. Laycock, wife of the Rev. Tillotson Laycock.

At Gainborough, Mrs. Epworth, midwife.—Aged 76, J. Hunt, esq.—Mrs. H. Parker, widow of the late Captain Joseph Parker, formerly of Sunderland.

At Louth, aged 42, Mrs. Andrews, of the Red Lion inn.—Aged 33, Miss F. Allenby, sister to H. Allenby, esq. of Kenwick Thorpe, near Louth.—Of a dropsy, Mr. Baron.

At North Thoresby, Mr. Paddison, publican.

At Harpswell, near Gainborough, the Rev. T. Dawson, perpetual curate.

At Greatford, Titus Livie, esq. formerly of the navy, and several years store-keeper at Halifax, in Nova Scotia.

At East Lound, near Gainborough, aged 26, Mr. J. Yowe, surgeon.

Aged 84, the Rev. T. Wilson, of Market Rasen, vicar of Middle Rasen.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

Lately, at Leicester, the Rev. Mr. W. Wales Horne, dissenting-minister of that place, was tried and convicted, before a special jury, of uttering in company the following expressions: "We may as well pay a million a-year to Bonaparte as to his present Majesty;" and for drinking the following toast, "Here's to our friends over the water." In the indictment were laid several other expressions of a similar tendency.—Mr. Horne will be brought up for judgment in the Court of King's Bench next term.

*Married.*] Mr W. Adams, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Daniel, of Colchester.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. W. Fellowes, to Mrs. Barlowe, widow, of Newcastle.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in her 83d year, Mrs. E. Ireland, widow of the late Mr. Ireland, bookseller.—In her 84th year, Mrs. Wheatley.—In his 68th year, J. Stockdale, esq. proctor, and near forty years deputy-registrar of the archdeaconal court of Leicester; he was deservedly respected as a gentleman of exact punctuality in business, and a steady and liberal friend to the poor.

At the Earl of Harborough's, the Hon. Mrs. Monckton, widow of the late General Monckton.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Miss M. Holland, of Loughborough; a young lady of great personal beauty, combined with the most amiable manners, and a truly serious and religious disposition of mind.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stafford, Mr. R. Jones, to Miss Hill, of Buxterhill.

At Mayfield, Mr. F. H. Buxton, to Miss Heming, eldest daughter of Major Heming, of the Staffordshire militia.—Mr. Fawcett, of the Staffordshire theatre, to Miss C. Jenkinson, of Stafford.

At Litchfield, Mr. W. Morgan, bookseller, to Miss Ward.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Hammersley, saddler, to Mrs. E. Marshall.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, Mrs. Cotton, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Cotton.

At Walsall, Mrs. Howell.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Curtis.

At Kinfare, aged 63, T. Raybould, esq.

At Penkridge, Mrs. Bennet, wife of Mr. G. Bennet, attorney.—Mr. S. Saunders.

At Burslem, of a deep decline, aged 23, Mr. L. Heath, jun. manufacturer of earthenware.

Mrs. Cure, of Stoneleigh.—Aged 93, Mr. E. Ward, of Copperhall, near Stafford.—He had smoked a pipe, and just finished drinking a pint of ale, while sitting by the

fire-side, when the cup fell from his hand, and he expired without a sigh.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

It appears from an advertisement published in the Birmingham Commercial Herald of April 9th, that in the year 1667, Mr. John Billingley, of Birmingham, granted and devised, by his will, a certain property, consisting of two freehold-houses in Deritend, upon trust, "that the rents thereof should be applied in the purchase of bread, to be distributed weekly among the poorest inhabitants of the townships of Birmingham, Deritend and Bordestley." It further appears, (as being incontestably shewn and proved by the existing accounts of the several trustees successively, that, from the original date of the grant to the present period, "the proceeds of the trust-estate have been faithfully appropriated, agreeably to the charitable intentions of the donor; whereby many thousands of distressed families have been essentially relieved, &c. &c." The trustees for the time being, however, have found themselves indispensably obliged of late to draw up a representation of the present state and circumstances of the trust-estate, and submit the same to the consideration of the charitable and well-disposed persons of the town of Birmingham; as it likewise appears that the said estate, consisting principally of old buildings, is, from length of time, become very ruinous, "inasmuch, that the produce has been already found inadequate to the ordinary expenditure, &c. &c. and that they have hitherto, by a voluntary contribution among themselves only, supplied the deficiency, whereby they find themselves burdened by an increasing expence, and pressing too severely upon a few individuals, in a matter of public concern." &c. &c.—A contribution by voluntary donations, &c. &c. is therefore earnestly solicited, in aid of the above charity, and with a view to raise a sufficient fund for the necessary reparation of the trust-estate, without which very desirable relief, it is very much to be feared, and highly probable, that the abovesaid old buildings will shortly become untenable, &c. &c.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. M. Pearfall, ironmonger, to Mrs. Chatterley.—Mr. Simpson, to Miss Anderson, of Moseley-green.—Mr. C. Sharpe, printer, to Miss M. Kempson.—Mr. J. Nicklin, button-maker, to Miss Crane.

At Dodderhill, Mr. W. Price, timber-merchant, to Miss E. Randle, third daughter of Mr. W. Randle.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Mr. E. March, grocer and tea dealer.—Mrs. Henshall, grocer.—In his 66th year, Mr. T. Cooper, generally respected as a man of a truly benevolent disposition, and patriotic spirit. To his strenuous exertions the inhabitants of Birmingham are particularly indebted for the land obtained on Birmingham heath, and Key hill, for the use of the poor and the charity-school.

Mrs.



Mrs. Hodgkins.—Mr. M. Holbeache, sen. filkman, of Bristol, late of Coventry.—Miss A. Callow, and Mr. J. Hughes, both of Ash-  
ted.—Aged 75, Mr. Jae. Joel.—Mrs. E. An-  
sell.—Aged 62, Mr. Zech. Thompson, bell-  
founder, &c.—Mr. Wakefield, upholsterer.—  
Mr. J. White, steel toymaker.—Mrs. Wood-  
ward, wife of Mr. Woodward, musical instru-  
ment-maker.—Miss E. Shaw, of Birmingham  
heath.—Mrs. Lynchall, of Digbeth.—Aged  
24, Mrs. Dalton.—Mr. J. Dand, salesman.—  
Mrs. Lightwood.

At Coventry, Mr. Shenton.—Mrs. M.  
Nixon, a Quaker.—Mr. J. Hancock, broker.  
—Mr. J. Downing, plumber, &c.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bridgnorth, Mr. Skey, of  
London, to Miss Jones, only daughter of Mr.  
Jones, an associate in the Bridgnorth and Wor-  
cester wherries, and other vessels trading on  
the river Severn.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, aged 82, Mrs.  
Broughall, mother of Mr. Broughall, of the  
Red-lion-inn.—Aged 75, Mrs. Pryce, mother  
of Mr. Pryce, of the Gallet.—Mr. G. Jones,  
barge-owner.—Mr. J. Jenks, many years a  
steady member of the Methodist societies, in  
this town; while living, as well as in his  
dying moments, he evinced a firm conviction  
of the truths of revealed religion.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. Milner, butcher.  
—Mrs. Roe, of the Cross-keys-inn.

At Wem, Mrs. Garbett.

At Netley, aged 100 years, 6 months, and  
13 days, Mr. T. Glover.

At Broseley, Mrs. Prestwich.

At Ruthim, the Rev. W. Parry, warden  
of that place, vicar of Llanfair, &c.—Mrs.  
Parry, relict of the above Mr. Parry; the  
great personal attractions of this lady, in early  
life, drew from the discriminating pen of Lord  
Lyttleton, the appellation of “the Fair Maid  
of Bala:” the latter portion of her life was  
principally devoted to the solace of an affec-  
tionate husband, and when her sole worldly  
stay was removed, her fall followed of course:  
she survived Mr. Parry, only 8 days.

At Faintree, Mrs. Pardoe, widow.

At Waters Upton, Mr. Ford, timber-mer-  
chant of Ketley.

At Stottesden, aged 80, the Rev. J. Bell,  
46 years resident vicar of that parish.—Lately,  
in London, at an advanced age, Mrs. J. Tom-  
kyns, widow, late of Oswestry, and mother  
of the late Mrs. Bond Hopkyns, of Pain’s-  
hill, Surry.—Mr. J. Hiles, jun. of Walcet-  
milly.—Mrs. Walmsley, of Hardwick’s  
Grange.—Suddenly, Mr. Parton, farmer, of  
Weston.—Mr. J. Harris, jun. of Moreton  
Corbett.—Mr. Jackson, corn-master, of Cleo-  
bury Mortimer.—Lately, at the Rev. Mr.  
Hornes, Hotham, Miss Lloyd, daughter of  
the late T. Lloyd, esq. of Trefnant, Mont-  
gomeryshire.—Mr. Light, farmer, of very  
considerable property, of Soudley; as he was  
proceeding to Newport, on business, he met  
a waggon, loaded with coals, that was passing

on to the town, and having deliberately  
thrown off his hat, and coolly stroaked the  
hair of his face, with a horrid resolution, and  
astonishing composure, he suddenly and pre-  
cipitately placed his head close to one of the  
wheels (notwithstanding the shouts and cries  
of two persons who were near him) when the  
wheel almost instantly passed over him, and  
crushed his head literally to atoms: his  
brains presented a spectacle too shocking for  
description. The above dreadful act of sui-  
cide was probably perpetrated in a fit of  
lunacy; as it appears that this same person,  
some years ago, cut his throat, in a dreadful  
manner, but was recovered by good surgical  
aid: rumour, however, attributes it to a dis-  
position extremely avaricious, combined with  
a recent disappointment, in the purchase of a  
farm.

At Bronkyddon, in Montgomeryshire, in  
his 49th year, T. Simcocks, esq.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Freeman, of Hamnesh,  
in this county, to Miss A. Lane, of Tenbury.  
—E. Patteshall, esq. of Allensmore, to Miss  
Iagram, of Burford, in Shropshire.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Jenkins, to Miss  
Williams, of Bach.

At Monmouth, Mr. G. Roberts, to Miss  
M. Pearce, daughter of Capt. Pearce, of the  
Monmouth and Brecon militia.—Mr. J.  
Powell, of the Saracen’s-head-tavern, to Miss  
M. Mainwaring.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. Howells, of the  
Tanbrook.

At Fownhope, near Hereford, Mr. J. Win-  
ter, farmer.

At Ivington-park, near Leominster, E.  
Jennings, esq. formerly a hop-merchant, of  
Worcester.—Mr. T. Drew, farmer, of Ogle  
Pitchard.

At Monmouth, Mr. J. Bowyer.

At Newport, in Monmouthshire, Mrs.  
Harris, wife of Mr. E. Harris, maltster.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Feckenham, Mr. Thomas,  
to Miss Humphreys.

At Worcestershire, D. Poole, esq. of Ack-  
worth, in Yorkshire, to Miss Hartley.

At Ledbury, Mr. G. Taylor, of the Fea-  
thers-inn, to Mrs. Lloyd, of Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. J. Hughes,  
third son of the late Mr. J. Hughes, farmer,  
of Leigh.—While on a visit in this city, Miss  
J. Lafone, daughter of the late Mr. Alex.  
Lafone, merchant, of Liverpool.—Mr. Claf-  
ton, of Sidbury.—Mrs. Chambers of the  
Worcester theatre.—Mrs. M. Hart, daughter  
of the late Rev. G. Hart, of Stoulton.

At Evesham, the Rev. Joseph Jennings.

At Tenbury, Mrs. A. Holland, spinster.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Norbury, a virtuous,  
good woman, and a real rational Christian,  
who died in the true faith of the Gospel, and  
in charity with all mankind.—Mr. Phillips,  
farmer, of Buckland.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married*] Joseph Wathen, esq. eldest son of Sir Samuel Wathen, of Woodchester, high sheriff of this county, to Miss Catherine Caruthers, daughter of the late W. Caruthers, esq. of Brownhill, in the said county.

At Gloucester, Mr. Dowling, of the King's Head inn, to Miss Golter, of Petty France.

At Cam, near Dursley, Mr. W. Underwood, to Miss Knight.—Mr. J. Cox Bower, of Newent, to Mrs. E. Rawlings, of Upleadon.

At Cirencester, Mr. T. Paget, master-builder, to Mrs. Brewer, widow.

*Died*] At Gloucester, of a mortification in his arm, Mr. T. Dill, brother of Mr. Dill, pork butcher.—In his 75th year, the Rev. S. Lysons, A. M. 48 years rector of Rodmarton, &c.—Mrs. M. Cox, mother of Mr. D. Cox, chemist.—Mrs. Smith, of Higham.

At Cirencester, aged upwards of 80, R. Sanford, esq.

At Cheltenham, Forrester Rose, esq. of Olive Bank, county of Mid Lothian, Scotland.

At Marshfield, Mrs. Freeme, wife of Mr. J. Freeme, attorney.

At Longhope, Mrs. Young.—In her 76th year, Mrs. C. Hayward, widow, of Wallisworth-hall; a lady that was highly respected as a great patroness to many public and private charitable institutions, &c.

At Church Downe, aged 79, Mr. Clarke, formerly an eminent maltster, of Gloucester.

At Randwick, Mr. C. Holder, butcher.—Aged upwards of 80, Mr. G. Pyke, wool-lapler, late of Tetbury.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married*] At Oxford, Mr. W. Law, taylor and habit-maker, to Miss G. Catharine.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Miss M. Clarke, formerly of the Pheasant public-house.—Aged 37, Mr. J. Williams, painter and print-seller.—Aged 40, Mrs. Hayes.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Mander, master of the Coach and Horses public-house.—Mrs. R. Pinnell, wife of Mr. J. Pinnell, jun. of Westwell.

At his house, near Woodstock, in his 81st year, T. Walker, esq. receiver-general of the land tax, and principal associate in the university and city of Oxford bank.

Mrs. Brookes, of Chadlington.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

We learn from the Cambridge Chronicle, that several workmen are now employed on Pembroke Leys, in the town of Cambridge, in laying the ground for the site of Downing-college, the erection of which is expected to commence in the course of the ensuing summer.

*Married*] Mr. W. Linton, of Long Stanton, to Miss Read, of Willingham.

At Wisbeach, Mr. G. Bullen, youngest son of J. Bullen, esq. of Barnwell Priory, to Miss S. Thompson.—Mr. Fyson, of Worlington, to Miss Knight, of Isleham, in this county.

*Died.*] At Ely, Mr. B. Cole, a master

bricklayer; he went to his work in his usual state of apparent health, when he suddenly dropped down, and was taken up dead.

At his house in Woburn-park, Mr. W. Martin, for more than 50 years kitchen-gardener to the two late Dukes, and to the present Duke, of Bedford.—In his 83d year, Mr. G. Crowe, of Wilbarton.

At Tott, in her 86th year, Mrs. Trant, sen.

At Elton, Huntingdonshire, in his 83th year, Mr. H. Crofts, formerly of Stoke Doyle, Northamptonshire, where he was agent to the successive proprietors of that estate for the space of 47 years, but had retired from thence upon its being sold.

## NORFOLK.

*Married*] At Norwich, Mr. J. Gill, cabinet-maker, to Miss R. Wake, of Pulham.—Mr. J. Page, man's mercer, to Miss Creasy.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Uttings, upholsterer, to Miss Hotting, of Long Stratton.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in his 46th year, Mr. J. Schuldharn, woollen-traper.—Mrs. Baker, wife of Mr. Baker, chemist, of North Walsham.—Of a decline, in her 25th year, Miss E. Wilson.—Aged 62, Mrs. E. Gardiner, wife of Mr. M. Gardiner, tailor.—Aged 73, Mrs. Ibbott, many years a favourite actress on the Norwich stage; she had retired from the stage about 15 years, and was at the time of her decease a proprietor of the theatre.

Aged 43, Quarter-master Greenwood, of the 24th regiment of foot, quartered in barracks in this city.—Aged 45, Mr. W. Tillet, gingerbread-baker.—Mr. Mason, excise-man.—Aged 61, Mr. Edward Christian, of high profession and respectability as a dancing-master in this city and county.—Aged 80, Mr. Field.—Aged 72, Mr. Kent, shoemaker.—Aged 60, Mr. Ayton, baker.—Aged 29, Mrs. Eaton, wife of Mr. T. Eaton, silk-mercant.—Aged 59, Mrs. S. Morton, of the Lamb Inn.

At Yarmouth, suddenly, aged 54, Mrs. E. Cock, widow of the late Mr. J. Cock, wine-merchant; she survived her husband only nine weeks.

Aged 21, Miss Mayes, of Caistor, near Yarmouth.

At Swaffham, aged 27, Mr. S. Coke, cord-wainer.

At Diss, aged 45, Mrs. Fulcher, wife of Mr. T. Fulcher, jun.

At Lakenham, in his 59th year, Mr. A. Burch.

At Beccles, in her 95th year, Mary Piper, who had been supported by a large number of friends during the last 60 years of her life, in all which time, as well as in her last moments, she refused going into a bed, in consequence of a certain vow she had made on leaving her native county, Worcestershire. In a bag were found 6 guineas, which she had laid up to pay the charges of her interment, making signs to the box which contained it, on her departing this life.

At



At Lound, in his 88th year, Mr. Jenner, sen.

At Catton, Mrs. E. Brett, formerly of Norwich.

At Edgefield, aged 63, Mrs. Theodorick, wife of Mr. Theodorick, surgeon.—Aged 65, Mrs. Wall, of Kirstead.

At Sizeland, near Loddon, aged 67, Mr. J. Lark, formerly master of the Star-inn, city of Norwich.—Aged 61, Mr. J. Franklyn, of Tittleshall.—Aged 34, Mr. J. Chambers, merchant and miller, of Exning.—In his 17th year, Mr. W. Fisher, of Wymondham-park.—Aged 34, Mrs. Rose, of North Batham.

At Pulham-market, the Rev. Mr. Ethe-ridge, rector of Clenchwarton.

At Brockdish, in her 70th year, Mrs. Dyson.

At Surlingham, aged 83, Mr. J. Grey, farmer.

At Melton, aged 78, Mrs. E. Carr.

At Coltishall, in his 38th year, the Rev. Robert Ficklin, rector of Croftwick, &c.—G. Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldisham-hall.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.]* At Bury, T. Fr. Nicolay, Esq. to Miss S. F. Burroughs, daughter of the late Archdeacon Burroughs.—C. F. O'Donnell, esq. adjutant of the 18th regiment of light dragoons, to Miss S. Marley.

At Ipswich, Mr. G. Greene, to Miss M. Nottcutt, seventh daughter of Mr. W. Nottcutt, linen-draper.—Mr. T. Cobbold, to Miss Trapnell.—Mr. J. Mulley, jun. farmer, to Miss A. Brundish, both of Great Welnetnam.

*Died.]* At Bury, aged 44, Mr. Ant. Thacker, brother to Mr. J. Thacker, brewer.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Frost, formerly a wool-comber.

At Ipswich, aged 70, J. Hayward, gent.—Aged 82, rear-admiral T. Hallam, esq.

At Bardwell, in an advanced age, Mrs. A. Pull, formerly of North Walsham.

At Coot-hill, in Ireland, B. P. Gurdon, esq. cornet of the 6th regiment dragoon guards, eldest son of the Rev. P. Gurdon, of Affington-hall, in this county.

At St. Raddishall, aged 77, Mr. W. Pryke, farmer, formerly of Depden Elms.—Mr. Rudland, surgeon, of Walton.

## ESSEX.

*Married.]* Mr. G. Barnard, farmer, of Hockley, to Miss Brewitt, of Rochford.—Mr. H. Edwards, confectioner, &c. of Raleigh, to Miss Franks, of Fryerning.—Mr. J. Porter, shipping-butcher, of Rotherhithe, London, to Miss Osbourne, of Bradwell.—B. Cotton, jun. esq. of Weebread, to Miss H. Willett, of Ipswich.

At Maldon, Mr. J. Pond, comptroller of the customs, to Miss Sparks.—The Rev. J. Drake, minister of Steeple Bumstead, to Miss Jackson, of Stapleford, Herts.

*Died.]* At Chelmsford, aged 22, Mr. G. R. Andrews.

At Colchester, Mr. W. Sudell, attorney.—Mr. J. Gollin, of the custom-house, and land-surveyor.

At Harwich, suddenly, Mr. M. Hatt, mariner, belonging to the custom-house.—Suddenly, of a fright, occasioned by the circumstance of some linen catching fire, Mrs. F. Smith, wife of Mr. C. Smith, mariner.

At Maldon, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Drake, merchant.—In her 85th year, Mrs. S. Carter, widow, late of Goldhanger.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Saunders, formerly of the Cock-and-Bell public-house.

At Coggeshall, Mrs. Levitt, of the Abbey-farm.

At Dunmow, in her 95th year, Mrs. M. Rayner, relict of the late Mr. Smeeth Rayner, surgeon.

At Great Bardfield, Mr. P. Smith.

Suddenly, after attending divine service twice the same day, aged 70, Mr. R. Sorrell, of Little Baddow.—Mr. Gibling, farmer, of Bendyshe-hall, Hempstead.—Mr. R. Perry, of Ingatestone.—Mr. C. Eve, of Diggins-farm, in Willingall Doe.—Aged 79, Mr. J. Jackson, of St. Ofyth.—Mr. S. Wilson, a considerable farmer, of Great Clacton.

## KENT.

*Married.]* In the life of Sheppey, Lieutenant Hughes, of the navy, to Miss Clay, of Sheerness.

At Canterbury, Mr. W. Sayer, of Feverham, to Miss M. Johncock, second daughter of the late Mr. Johncock, of Hearne hill.—Mr. R. Pettman, to Miss Farley, of Folkestone.—Mr. Dewell, jun. to Miss White, daughter of Mr. White, upholsterer.—Mr. W. Lees, to Miss Robinson, both of Lynstead.—T. W. Payler, esq. of Reden, to Miss Wynne, sister to Ed. M. Wynne, esq. of Acton, in Yorkshire.

At Wingham, Mr. W. Allen, millwright, to Miss A. Fowle.

At Stelling, Mr. T. Marsh, maltster, to Miss L. Kemp.

At St. Lawrence, in this county, J. Wheatley, esq. captain of the Nottinghamshire regiment, to Miss Miller, only daughter of the late Sir John Riggs, bart.

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mr. T. Cramp, baptist-minister, to Mrs. Browning, late of Folkestone.

*Died.]* At Canterbury, aged 18, Mr. C. Kirkby, youngest son of Mr. G. Kirby, printer.—Mr. Tilly, one of the lay clerks of the cathedral.—Mrs. Thompson, formerly a grocer in Mercey-lane.

At Maidstone, R. Holloway, esq.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson, blacksmith.—In his 43d year, Mr. W. G. Sedgwick.

At Sandwich, the Rev. W. Thomas, vicar of Mary's.

At Margate, Miss Curling, eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Curling.—In his 32d year, H. Jeffard, esq.

At Rye, in his 85th year, T. Lamb, esq.

At

At Dover, Mr W. Polhill, pawnbroker.

At Hythe, in his 79th year, Mr. J. Puckle.

At Folkestone, suddenly, aged 53, Mr. T. Gittins.

At Wye, Mr. J. Ryall, landlord of the King's Head inn.

At Smarden, aged 77, Mr. B. Hofmett, sen.—Mr. J. Powell, sen. surgeon

At Reculver, the Rev. R. Morgan, vicar of that place, with Hoath annexed.

In London, Mr. R. West, timber-merchant, of Maidstone.

At Shorncliffe, A. D. Cameron, esq. captain in the 95th, or rifle-corps.

In his 70th year, G. Russell, esq. of Longlands.—Mr. Lindwell, butcher, of Strood.

At Pennypott, in the parish of Waltham, in his 89th year, Mr. T. Culling.

At Boughton-place, in her 81st year, Mrs. Ann Harrison, widow, and a truly good woman.

At Molash, Mrs. Longley, wife of Mr. Longley, landlord of the George public-house.

At Warehorn, Mrs. Waddell.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At East Grinstead, Mr. Collins, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Bailey, of Earham

At Horsham, Mr. Read, architect, to Miss Wood.

*Died.*] At Lewes, suddenly, of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. Bull, huckster.—And on the following day, in the same manner, and of a similar complaint, Mrs. Duly, wife of Mr. Duly, writer.

At Brighton, Mr. Sicklemore, governor of the poor-house.

At Horsham, Mr. W. Murrell, master of the Crown inn.

At Seaford, B. Quarterly, esq. a lieutenant in the South Hants militia.

At Cuckfield, Mr. W. Coppard, farmer.

Mr. Cleaver, painter, of Rottingdean. Returning home from Brighton, where he had been keeping his holidays, he inadvertently missed the foot track, near Black Rock, and was precipitated down the cliff, a perpendicular height of 54 feet, where he lay from Tuesday night till Thursday morning, when he was found by the Rev. Mr. Woodward, alive; and without any broken bones, but with his eyes closed, and a stone so hard clenched in one hand, that it was not extricated without great difficulty; his temple exhibited a bruise, and he laboured under the total loss of his speech and senses. Hopes were, however, for some time entertained of his recovery, having been removed back to Brighton, and placed under medical care. This young man languished until the Thursday following, and then expired.

At Southover, Mrs. Smith, an elderly widow lady.

At Stockport, near Chichester, in his 86th year, Mr. Joseph Godman. Few persons in

a private station have had a juster claim to commemoration than the subject of this article. Placed, at an early age, in a situation in which he thought it his duty to labour with his hands, Mr. Godman actually did labour, while health and strength lasted, with as much assiduity as if his subsistence had depended on his industry; at the same time his personal expences and indulgencies were extremely small. In these exertions, and these privations, and in the exercise of a lucrative business, it might be supposed that the accumulation of wealth was his object, and that he succeeded in attaining it; the reverse of this was the fact. The object of his more generous aim was, that by so labouring he might support the weak. Never forgotten or unheeded by him were the words of the Lord Jesus, when he said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." His benefactions were most extensive. He willingly suffered no object of compassion to leave his gate unrelieved. By his bounty and his credit he assisted a very numerous description of persons who were far above a state of mendicity. He exercised an hospitality, plain, indeed, and unostentatious, but of the most liberal kind. His indulgence and generosity to his younger relatives, can never be effaced from their remembrance. To say that in all his dealings he preserved the strictest integrity, is saying very little: he never sought his own advantage, but always that of his neighbour, and often that of persons whose sinister intentions the singleness of his own heart did not permit him to suspect. As his early education was by no means neglected, so throughout life he took great pleasure in cultivating his mind, and acquiring every kind of knowledge that was within his reach. His curiosity was always active. The principal facts in history, remarkable productions of nature or art, and extraordinary narratives of travellers and adventurers, were to him never-failing sources of amusement, and objects of interest. His religious and political principles were, in all points, suitable to the rest of his character. He abhorred intolerance, oppression, and injustice, of every kind. He was the genuine disciple of a school which is now nearly extinct, and of which, except in the record of history, the remembrance will soon be lost. He was an Old Whig, a Dissenter, and a Unitarian; and perhaps it is not saying too much to affirm, that the influence of his character contributed, in his neighbourhood, to lessen the unpopularity generally attached to his opinions. His senses and faculties continued almost unimpaired to nearly the end of life. From his undeviating temperance, from his consciousness of possessing and meriting the love of all good men, and from never having had his spirits worn by the anxieties incident to selfish pursuits, he maintained amid much bodily infirmity, and almost to his latest hour, a cheerfulness, and even a boyish sportiveness of mind and temper of which there are



are few examples. His dismissal from the world was the easiest possible: he seemed merely to cease to breathe. Thus was his death, in all respects, the death of the righteous; and consonant to his tranquil, blameless, and beneficent life.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Fareham, Dr. Middleton, M.D. of Southampton, to Miss Stares, daughter of Thomas Stares, esq. of Wallington-park, in this county.

At Portsmouth, J. Garter, esq. chief magistrate of the borough, surveyor of the customs at the port, and brother of Sir John Carter, to Miss Gibbons, daughter of Mr. Gibbons, cutler.

At Ringwood, J. Townshend, esq. late of Wandsworth, Surrey, to Miss Joanna Theddam.

At Soberton, Mr. W. Pistall, stone-cutter, in London, to Miss Peskett, of Blacknest-farm.

*Died*] At his seat, at Old Alresford, in the 73d year of his age, William Shirreff, esq. a general of his Majesty's forces. This meritorious officer served in America with great reputation, and distinguished himself there for several years, by his gallant behaviour on numerous occasions. He possessed many virtues: tender and affectionate towards his family; faithful and sincere to his friends; benevolent and generous to the poor, he was universally respected and admired. To the extensive qualifications requisite to form the *soldier*, he added the elegant manners of a *gentleman*; and his politeness, and hospitality (in which he was excelled by few) had so endeared him to a large circle of friends, and acquaintance, that his death will be long and justly lamented by the whole neighbourhood in which he lived, and to which he proved a valuable acquisition, and by society, of which he was an active and well principled member.

At Portsmouth, aged 63 years, Anthony Atcheson, esq. one of the burgeses of that corporation; his remains were interred in the centre aisle of the parish-church of Portsmouth, and his funeral was attended by the mayor, and some of the aldermen and burgeses, of that borough, and a few select friends. His death is greatly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, to whom he had endeared himself by the kindness and benevolence of his disposition, and the gentleness of his manners. He has left issue one son, Nat. Atcheson, esq. F.A.S. P.R.I.

At Boldre, near Lymington, the Rev. William Gilpin, prebendary of Salisbury, vicar of Boldre, in the New-forest, and well known for his various publications (among which his Lectures on the Church Catechism possess infinite merit, and are much esteemed) at the advanced age of 80 years. His life was most exemplary: and few men have left behind them a higher character for wisdom, piety, and virtue.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 114:

At Southampton, Mr. Hunt.—Mr. Channell.—Mr. R. Suckett, block-maker.—Aged 79, Mr. Cooper Hunt, late of Weston and Park farm, near Titchfield.

At Havant, Mrs. Butterfield, wife of Capt. Butterfield of the navy.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, the Rev. J. Bell, to Miss M. A. Collinson, of Lombard-street, London.

Mr. N. Whitcombe, of Alderney, in Gloucestershire, to Miss S. Stoner, of Kingswood, in this county.—Mr. J. Bathe, of Elcombe, in this county, to Miss L. Potts, of Greek-street, London.

*Died.*] At Winterflow, the Rev. P. B. Brodie.

At Imber, Miss Anne and Miss Susannah Wadfield, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wadfield, master of a very respectable boarding-school, &c.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Merryman, wife of Mr. Merryman, sen.—Mrs. Bailey.

At Wardour-castle, Mr. G. Beeston.—Aged 91, Mrs. Lee, of Wormwood-house.

At Greenwich, Miss Harold, daughter of Mr. Harold, printer, of Marlborough.

Mrs. Pyne, of Oving-house, Buckinghamshire.

At a very advanced age, at Duncombe, near Chippenham, Mrs. Wood, widow of the late Mr. S. Wood, sen. clothier, of Painswick, and mother of the late Mr. T. Wood, printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.—Mrs. Shipton, widow of the late Mr. J. Shipton, one of the Duke of Marlborough's stewards for the estates belonging to his Grace in Wiltshire.

At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Emanuel May, B. D. rector of Baverstock, in this county.

At Malmesbury, aged 59, Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. R. Robins, attorney.

At Keynham, Miss M. A. Landowne.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] In London, Mr. J. Wyatt, of New Bridge-street, to Miss A. Wyatt, of Ives-house, Maidenhead.—Mr. Bayley, linen-draper, of Windsor, to Miss Burton, of Henley.

At Thatcham, the Rev. S. Slocock, curate of the parish, to Miss A. Argyle, of Newbury.

At Wargrave, Mr. J. Lilley, of London, to Miss E. C. Smith.

At Egham, Ensign Storer, of the 51st regiment of foot, to Miss Jud. Browne, of Foster-house.

*Died.*] At Reading, S. Flory, esq.—Mr. T. Miles.

Mr. Osbourne, wharfinger; justly esteemed as a man of strict integrity.

In an advanced age, Mr. H. T. Higgs, upholsterer.

At Windsor, T. Loathes, esq. many years alderman and chamberlain of that corporation.

At Maidenhead, in her 83d year, Mrs. Anne Day—Mr. W. Taylor.

At Wantage, Mrs. P. S. Barr, wife of Mr. J. Barr, attorney.

At Wallingford, in her 76th year, Mrs. Hunter, relict of the late R. Hunter, esq. alderman, and justice of peace for the county.—Mrs. Mann, of Sunning-hill.—A. Blane, esq. of Burghfield.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, aged 22. Miss Bunny, daughter of Mr. Bunny, surgeon, of Newbury.

At Winchmore-hill, in her 18th year, Miss Morrison, grand-daughter of the late Mr. Hyde, of Hyde-end.

Mrs. March, of Salt Hill.—Miss M. Ledwell, second daughter of J. Ledwell, esq. of North Town, near Maidenhead.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bath, G. Augustus Simpson, esq. to Miss Bateman, of Bedford, county of Kerry, in Ireland—B. Jones, esq. to Miss M. Bullock, of Pensford.

At Bristol, Mr. H. Venton, cordwainer, to Miss Martha Hodges.

*Died.*] At Bristol, Mrs. Wiltshire.—Mr. J. R. Webb, son of Mr. J. S. Webb, glover.—Mr. J. Lewis, accountant.—Mr. J. Shephard, hofier.—Mrs. Jones, widow of the late Mr. H. Jones, maltster.—Mrs. Lewis, widow.—Mrs. Ellis—Mrs. Griffith, late of Nailsworth.

At Bath, Mrs. Gape, widow.—Mrs. Reeves, wife of Mr. Reeves, sen. late a grocer.—E. Whitwell, esq.—A. Swindon, esq. brother to the late Lord Swindon, one of the judges of the court of session in Scotland.—Mrs. Barratt, wife of Mr. Barratt, bookseller.

Aged 77, Mrs. S. M. Napier, aunt to the late E. B. Napier, esq. of Pyle-house, in this county.

At Clifton, J. Cloftwick, esq. formerly a governor in the Dutch East India Company's service, and brother-in-law to Lord Viscount Moleworth.

At his house in Brecon, South Wales, Mr. T. Watkin, an able mathematician, and formerly an assistant in the late Mr. Canton's academy, Spital-square, London, and afterwards a teacher at Eton College. He had, for several years past, retired from the exercise of his professional employments.

Mrs. A. Davies, of Neuadd-fawr, Carmarthenshire.

At the Hay, Brecknockshire, Mr. T. Davies, postmaster, and for nearly fifty years master of the Black Lion inn.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Blandford, F. Schuyler, esq. to Miss Fever, of Woolland,

At Everhot, Mr. Shitler, to Miss H. Chubb.

*Died.*] After a tedious and very painful decline of eighteen months, Mrs. Wm. Roe, of Blandford, aged 24, second daughter of Mr. Banister, of Bristol, and sister of the

Rev. John Banister, of Wareham, in this county.

At Dorchester, in his 40th year, Mr. J. Green, maltster.

At Wimbourne, W. Deane, esq. attorney.

At Spettisbury-house, the Rev. C. Caterow, chaplain to the nuns there.—Mr. Reader, of Broadwinfer.

At Markhall, Mr. R. George, a respectable farmer.

At Farrington, aged 61, Mr. T. Bedlow, farmer.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. Dacres Adams, esq. M. P. for Totness, to Miss E. Wynell Mayow.

At Plymouth, Capt. Wynne, of the navy, to Miss Barton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Mackenzie, mother of Col. Mackenzie; she had lately completed, and celebrated with a select party of her friends, the anniversary of her hundredth year.—Mrs. Vanbrugh, widow.—Aged 93, Mrs. M. Churley, of Uffculm, mother of Mr. G. Churley, conveyancer, of Bristol.

At Dittisham, near Dartmouth, at the very great age of 104, Thomas Lock, a day labourer.

At Wincaunton, Mrs. Gutch, formerly of Bristol.

CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Captain Rooke, in the *Levant*-trade, to Miss M. Kendall, of Lostwithiel.

At Lostwithiel, the Rev. J. Baron, vicar, and one of the aldermen, of that borough.

At Bodmyn, Mr. S. Hext, attorney.

At Truro, of a cancer in his throat, Mr. C. Bennett, upwards of 40 years organist of that Church.

At Guernsey, aged 33, H. Hitchins, esq. son of Col. Hitchins, of Madron, near Penzance.

*Died.*] The Rev. Mr. Hilton, rector of Mawgan.

At Port Elliot, St. Germans, of an inflammation in her chest, aged 69, within seven days of her late lord, and equally lamented, the accomplished, elegant, and beneficent Dowager Lady Elliot.

WALES.

An experiment was lately tried at Llanally, by Mr. Henry Virian, engineer to Mr. Trevelthick's patent-engines, by working the mine with stone coal, which promises an important acquisition to the proprietors of those works, hitherto unexpected. It appears that the experiment has been unsuccessfully attempted under boilers constructed in the ordinary way. The engine performed its operation for six hours, with all imaginable accuracy; only consuming 10wt. 3qs. of coal, during that time, and executing the usual duty of four horses. Neither does the fire require to be disturbed, in order to maintain its quantum of heat, as is found necessary in the use of the coal. The success of this experiment therefore appears to arise from the formation



formation of the fire-place, which materially differs from that of any other; a consideration which will prove of no small moment to the owners of such property, in in-land situations.

## SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Major Dunsmore, of the 75th foot, to Miss Jane Scott, second daughter of Charles Scott, esq. of Wool.

*Died.*] Lately, at Montrose, at a very advanced age, Thomas Orkney, a seaman, who had been a pensioner on the chest of Chatham, since the year 1739. He was then on board the Salisbury-man-of-war, when a draught took place from that ship to man the Pearl, then going out with Lord Anson, under whom he served during his memorable voyage of circumnavigation; he retained the use of all his mental and corporeal faculties, till within a short period prior to his death, and his appearance to the last was exactly uniform with the costume of seamen, in his early days.

At his seat, Dupplin-castle, in the county of Perth, after a lingering illness, Robert earl of Kinnoul, viscount Dupplin, baron Hay. His lordship was the eldest son of the late Archbishop of York. He is succeeded in his honours by his eldest son.

At Edinburgh, Robert Boswell, esq.

At Montrose, Miss Ramsay, sister to Sir Alex. Ramsay Irvine, bart. of Balmain.

## IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Castlemartyr, John Leslie, esq. banker, of Cork, to Miss Catherine Hyde, second daughter of John Hyde, esq. of Cregg, co. Cork, sister to Viscountess Boyle.

In Dublin, in St. Peter's Church, the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, to Miss Mason, the only daughter of Joseph Mason, esq. of Crumlin.

*Died.*] Lately, in Dublin, Clement Taylor, esq. formerly one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Maidstone.

At Kilmurry, near Thomas-town, aged 98, the Countess-dowager of Carrick, sister to the Earl of Shannon, and mother of the present Earl of Carrick. She was married to her first husband, the late Earl of Carrick, in 1745, and he died 1774.

At Duncannon fort, near Waterford, Jas. Gilbert, esq. captain in the royal regiment of artillery.

In Dublin, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. John Thompson, merchant.

## MARRIAGES ABROAD.

At Spanish-town, in Jamaica, the Hon. Francis Rigby Brodbelt, esq. to Miss Milward, daughter of John Gardner Milward, esq.

At Gibraltar, Captain Gardner, of the royal artillery, son of Lord Gardner, to Miss Eliza Fyers, daughter of Colonel Fyers, commanding-engineer at Gibraltar.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Amboyna, Mr. George Henderson, midshipman in the Bombay marine, youngest son of the late Archibald Henderson, esq. of Glasgow. This young man suffered a confinement of sixteen months in Quimper prison, during the reign of Robespierre, and there witnessed the deaths of fifteen hundred of his countrymen, from want and ill usage.

Unfortunately blown-up, on board the Caledonia country-ship, on the coast of Malabar, Mr. George Cranston, fourth officer of the said ship, and eldest son of Captain Cranston, commander of the Marine Society's ship at Deptford. He had been in the King's service during the latter part of last war; and, being a very promising young man in the line of his profession, his premature loss is the more deeply deplored by his parents and friends.

At Elberfeld, in Germany, in her 25th year, and far advanced in pregnancy, lady Sykes, wife of Sir Francis William Sykes, bart. of Basildon-park, Berks, niece to the Dukes of Chandos, grand-daughter to the late, and niece to the present, Lord Henniker. Through her amiable disposition, and motherly care of an infant-son afflicted with the scarlet fever, her ladyship fell a victim, to the great grief of her family, relatives, and numerous friends.

At Kirchberg, in Germany, after a very short illness, both at the same time, Frederick Eward, the reigning Prince of Hohenlohe, and the Princess his consort, born a Countess of Castel-Remling; the former had reached his 67th, and the latter her 69th year.

In the island of Trinidad, in the West Indies, Miss E. Robinson, eldest daughter of Dr. Arthur Robinson, of that island; and, soon after, Mrs. E. Stewart Barclay, wife of the said Dr. Arthur Robinson.

At Naples, aged 87, Pater Negro, a respectable Capuchin Friar, who had passed upwards of 60 years amongst the Chinese in India, and amongst the Negroes; and has converted upwards of 30,000 blacks to the Christian faith.

At Pisa, Lady Mary Eyre, relict of Thomas Eyre, esq. of Hatfield, in Derbyshire, and sister to the late Henry Earl Fauconberg.

On the 7th of September last, at Calcutta, William Archibald Edmonstone, esq. third Member of the Board of Trade, and eldest son of Sir Archibald Edmonstone, bart.

M. Kant. This philosopher, whose metaphysical doctrines have made so much noise on the Continent, and who died very lately, was carried to the grave by his disciples. On his coffin, which was very richly mounted, was placed a sepulchral urn, with this inscription: *Cineres mortales immortalis Kantii*. M. Schroter pronounced on him a funeral oration, and the musicians of the theatre of Koenigsburg sung a hymn to his memory.

In

In India, in action, at the battle of Delhi, under General Lake, on the 11th of September last, and in the twenty-first year of his age, Lieutenant William Preston, of the East India Company's forces, a native of Dublin, and son to William Preston, of that city. This young man possessed from nature an excellent understanding: it had been early cultivated by a classical education. He was well versed in the best Latin and Greek authors, and shewed that he was capable of feeling their beauties, by an elevation of sentiment, and a display of poetic talents, beyond his years. He had likewise made considerable proficiency in drawing and designing. He had been originally designed for one of the learned professions; but an ardent mind, and the prospect of more rapid advancement, in active life, led him to the profession of arms. After a residence of four years in India, where he escaped the dangers of a climate fatal to so many; he found an honourable end in the field of battle. The superior and manly sense, the accomplished and cultivated mind, and various talents of this youth, render his premature fate the more to be lamented, as he promised, had his life been spared to a riper period, to have become the pride of his relations, and an honour to his country and his profession; but it is the duty of man to bow submissive to the decrees of Providence. The only consolation remaining to an afflicted father, under this severe and sudden stroke, is the reflection, that, if the career of a beloved son was short, it was unstained by crime, and closed in glory.

At Wilna, David Pilchowsky, late professor of the university of Wilna, a knight of the order of St. Anne, and a commander of the order of Malta. He devoted his whole life to the sciences and literature, and enriched the Polish language by translations of Sallust and Seneca, besides many original works. Above all, however, his memory will be for ever dear to his countrymen, on account of a noble and truly benevolent establishment which he founded for the education of poor children.

On-board the *Goliah*, at sea, in consequence of a wound received in an action on the 8th of December last, Mr. Joseph Langston, first lieutenant of the royal marines, and son of Mr. Langston, of Aulcester, Warwickshire. The following account of Lieut. Langston, &c. from an officer on-board the *Goliah*, is so truly honourable to the principles and feelings of the deceased, that we beg leave to subjoin it in his own words: "He with Mr. Kent, the first lieutenant of the ship, had gallantly volunteered their services to cut off a small vessel that was standing in shore. Capt. Brisbane gave them two boats,

with which they proceeded; and, as the small vessel escaped their vigilance, they determined not to come back without something: in consequence of this resolution, they attacked a large brig (the *Rachel* of Liverpool, captured by the French, and defended by French soldiers) and brought her out. It is impossible to do justice to your son's greatness of mind. The boat had just got along side, and Mr. Langston was on the gunwale ready to board; one hand (his left) having hold of the rigging, when a musquet was fired at him by a French soldier, which wounded him dreadfully in the right shoulder. A prodigious hemorrhage took place, and, from the nature of the service, it was a considerable time before the surgeon could possibly get to the relief of the wounded. Mr. Langston refused to be dressed until a poor marine soldier (since dead of his wounds) had first had assistance: afterwards, every attention was paid him by all his messmates, and the greatest care taken of him by the surgeon and his assistants; and we had the happiness, as we thought, of seeing him do well, until the 23d of December at night, when the ship had a great deal of pitching motion, which is a very uneasy one, and unfortunately renewed the hemorrhage, by which it was understood that death must in the end ensue. This gave him time to settle his affairs, and make his peace with the Almighty, which he did in the most sincere, manly, and Christian-like manner; so that his resignation, fortitude, and patience, excited the astonishment of all. He lingered with hemorrhage till the 31st, when circumstances proving favourable for amputation, which he had much wished for some time, it was put in execution at the shoulder joint. It was a forlorn hope at best; but our most anxious desire was that so gallant a man should be preserved for the comfort of his friends, and the good of the service. He bore the whole operation with fortitude and recollection; and expired, lamented by all the crew, a short time after its conclusion, being quite exhausted. He uniformly experienced every solace and friendly office in the power of his messmates, and the Captains Brisbane and Roby, to bestow, during his whole illness. We buried him with every military honour our situation would admit; it was impossible he could have too much. Lieut. Kent, who was in the same boat with him, succeeded in getting on board the vessel; but, when engaged with the enemy, he received five wounds, four of them with bayonets, and the fifth on the left temple with a sabre. He died on the twelfth day, a mortification having come on before it was possible to amputate."



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*An ACCOUNT of the TOTAL NET PRODUCE, paid into the EXCHEQUER, of the DUTIES of CUSTOMS in GREAT BRITAIN; distinguishing, as far as possible, the PRODUCE of every separate ARTICLE, the DUTIES on which have usually amounted to 1,000l. or more, in the FOUR QUARTERS, ending the 5th of JANUARY, 1804.\**

## CUSTOMS.

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE	SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
	£.		£.
Almonds, Bitter.....	791	Earthenware, Unrated .....	1,864
—— Jordan.....	2,231	Elephants Teeth .....	2,742
—— not Jordan.. .....	5,833	Feathers for Beds .....	13,013
Aloes .....	1,016	—— Ostrich, Undrest .....	2,060
Anchovies .....	1,592	Figs .....	4,938
Argol .....	1,193	Flax, Rough .....	2,094
Ashes, Pearl and Pot .....	10,494	Galls .....	1,264
Barilla.....	51,732	Ginger, Dry .....	1,037
Bark, Oak .....	2,696	Ginseng .....	903
Beads, Coral .....	324	Glass Plates .....	6,970
Beer, Spruce .....	2,156	Gum Arabic .....	1,258
Berries, Juniper .....	2,395	—— Senega .....	1,099
—— Yellow .....	3,056	—— Tragacanth .....	1,109
Books .....	4,811	Hair, Ox or Cow .....	1,583
Borax .....	932	—— Goat .....	759
Bottles, Glass.....	2,827	—— Horse .....	1,956
Boxes, Pill .....	1,138	Hats, Chip .....	6,164
Brimstone .....	17,655	—— Straw .....	2,876
Bristles, Undrest.....	10,002	Hemp, Rough .....	197,443
Bugle, Great .....	1,485	HIDES.	
Camphire.....	876	Buffalo .....	1,933
Cantharides.....	502	Cow or Ox .....	8,706
Capers .....	742	—— Tanned .....	8,257
Carpets, Turkey .....	3,229	Horse .....	3,140
Cassia Lignea .....	2,361	Losh .....	11,283
China Ware .....	947	Jalap .....	3,287
Cinnamon .....	674	Incle, Wrought .....	1,808
Cloves .....	2,890	Indigo .....	37,093
Cochineal .....	9,756	Iron, Bar .....	159,012
Cocoa .....	1,533	—— Cast .....	1,161
Coffee .....	8,812	Iringlass .....	1,074
Copper, Unwrought .....	402	Kelp .....	1,934
Cordage .....	4,282	Lace Thread .....	2,894
Cork .....	7,340	Lemons and Oranges .....	27,833
CORN.		LINEN.	
Oats .....	2,245	Cambric .....	8,812
Wheat .....	7,179	Canvas, Hessens .....	9,271
Wheat Flour .....	8,268	—— Spruce .....	6,372
Cortex Peruvianus .....	1,382	Damask Tabling, Silesia .....	3,001
Cream of Tartar.....	2,327	—— Towelling and Napkins, }	582
Currants .....	135,308	Silesia .....	

\* We shall, in future, insert in our Commercial Report, correct copies of all the authentic Public Documents which illustrate the state of the trade and commerce of these kingdoms. — We invite, once more, Communications from Manufacturers relative to the State and Progress of particular Branches of Trade.

SPECIES

SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE	SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
Drilling .....	£. 3,044	Sarsaparilla .....	£. 1,554
Germany Narrow .....	33,704	Seeds, Anniseed .....	747
RUSSIA LINEN,		— Clover .....	14,383
Not exceeding 22½ Inches broad .....	8,583	— Linseed .....	10,604
Exceeding 22½ and not exceed. 31½ .....	31,328	Sena .....	3,216
Exceeding 31½ and not exceed. 36 .....	1,893	Shawls of India .....	2,653
Exceeding 36 and not exceeding 45 .....	7,490	Ships Hulls and Materials .....	5,953
Towelling and Napkining .....	964	Shumac .....	2,570
Unrated, Checqued, &c. ....	231	SILK.	
Liquorice Root .....	4,211	Knubs or Husks .....	1,660
Mace .....	1,347	RAW. { Of Bengal .....	43,567
Madder .....	5,421	{ Of China .....	16,577
— Roots .....	1,758	{ Of other Sorts .....	63,547
Mats of Russia .....	6,608	Thrown .....	165,270
Mother of Pearl Shells .....	2,461	SKINS AND FURS.	
Nutmegs .....	7,142	Bear .....	14,312
Nuts, Chefnuts .....	1,318	Beaver .....	1,645
— Small .....	4,682	Calf, Raw .....	3,590
OIL.		— Tanned .....	13,949
Ordinary Olive .....	44,539	Deer, in Hair .....	7,180
Palm .....	4,400	Fox .....	157
Salad .....	10,349	Goat, Raw .....	6,078
Train .....	15,499	Kid, Drest .....	1,025
Turpentine .....	6,507	Lamb, in Wool .....	1,465
Opium .....	5,481	Martin .....	605
Oysters .....	3,043	Mink .....	420
Paper .....	2,661	Musquash .....	551
— Scaleboards .....	1,659	Newtre or Monkey .....	2,906
Pearls .....	1,314	Oter .....	1,023
Pepper .....	52,400	Racoon .....	1,071
Pictures .....	7,334	Seal .....	941
PIECE GOODS OF INDIA.		Wolf .....	1,185
Calicoes .....	26,995	Smalts .....	11,732
Mullins .....	51,911	Soap, Hard .....	982
Nankeens .....	17,079	SPIRITS.	
Prohibited .....	10,523	Brandy .....	88,922
Pimento .....	7,653	Cordial Water .....	552
Pitch .....	1,411	Geneva .....	36,875
Prunes .....	10,054	Rum .....	110,732
Quicksilver .....	1,904	Steel, Unrated .....	2,334
Rags .....	1,886	Stones, Marble Blocks .....	2,528
RAISINS.		Succads .....	1,045
Belvedere .....	1,785	Succus Liquoritiæ .....	7,605
Denia .....	51,578	Sugar .....	2,395,758
Lexia .....	11,736	Tallow .....	48,725
Lipari .....	4,241	Tamarinds .....	1,198
Smyrna .....	7,804	Tar .....	13,950
Solis .....	23,427	Tea .....	180,156
Rhubarb .....	3,244	Thread, Sifters .....	1,546
Rice .....	12,054	Tobacco .....	331,761
Rosin .....	682	Tortoiseshell .....	1,309
Saccharum Saturni .....	884	Tow .....	6,279
Saffron .....	1,782	Turmeric .....	1,564
		Turpentine, Common .....	14,909



SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE	SPECIES OF GOODS.	NET PRODUCE
Verdigris .....	£. 2,584	<b>SUBSIDIES COLLECTED ON</b> .....	£.
Vermillion .....	807	Alum .....	1,160
Wax, Bees .....	7,632	Coals .....	80,478
<b>WINE.</b> .....		Cochineal .....	749
Canary .....	4,617	Indigo .....	514
Cape .....	517	Lead .....	29,933
French .....	34,516	Logwood .....	2,339
Madeira .....	60,101	Skins, Beaver .....	784
Portugal .....	797,621	Tin .....	3,513
Rhenish .....	2,895	Other Articles .....	7,340
Spanish .....	171,377		
Of all other Sorts .....	2,091	Consolidated Per-Centage Duty } on British Goods Exported } .....	86,769
<b>WOOD.</b> .....		Consolidated Duty on Tonnage } of Shipping Outwards } .....	42,070
Balks .....	13,214	Temporary Duties on Goods and } Shipping Outwards } .....	126,314
Battens .....	24,740		
Boards, Paling .....	4,049	<b>Total Duties Outwards</b> .....	382,458
Wainfcot .....	1,492		
Deals .....	360,273	<b>DUTIES COASTWAYS.</b> .....	
Deal Ends .....	12,544	Coals .....	672,789
Fustic .....	1,957	Corn .....	185
Lathwood .....	11,561	Stones and Slates .....	22,689
Logwood .....	3,508	Wine .....	1,145
Mahogany .....	49,479		
Malts .....	14,995	One Shilling per Chaldron on } Newcastle Coals } .....	25,335
Oars .....	1,655	Temporary Duties on Goods } carried Coastways } .....	47,469
Plank, Oak .....	18,682		
Red Wood .....	988	<b>Total Duties Coastways</b> .....	769,614
Staves .....	39,213		
Timber, Fir .....	231,499	Remittances from the Plantations	22,503
Oak .....	4,583	<b>RECEIVED</b> .....	
Ufers .....	2,916	From the Receiver of Fines and } Forfeitures for the King's } Share of Condemned Tobacco } .....	3,477
Wainfcot Logs .....	8,564	From the Inspector of Corn Re- } turns } .....	620
		From the Receiver General of } the Counties, on Account of } Windows, by the Act 24 } Geo. III. } .....	1
Wool, Cotton .....	263,815	From sundry Accountants, the } Produce of sundry Surcharges, } &c. &c. } .....	5,359
Spanish .....	6,299		
Yarn, Cotton .....	740	Arrear of Duty, by Act 38 Geo. } III. Cap. 76. on Goods and } Shipping } .....	5,164
Linen, Raw .....	1,228	Quarantine Tonnage Duty .....	15,505
Mohair .....	2,046		
Zaffar .....	1,316	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> .....	9,294,759
Sundry small Articles, the Du- } ties on which have not a- } mounted to 1,000l. each } .....	121,415		
Consolidated Duty on Tonnage } of Shipping Inwards } .....	88,283		
Temporary Duties on Goods and } Shipping Inwards } .....	672,468		
	8,090,055		
Deduct the Amount of those } Sums where the Drawback } exceeds the Gross Receipt } .....	1,138		
<b>Total Duties Inwards</b> .....	8,088,917		

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of March to the 24th of April, inclusive, 1804, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest 30.28.	April 6 and 7.	Wind S.W.	Highest 60°.	April 24.	Wind S.W.
Lowest 29.20.	April 2.	Wind W.	Lowest 24°.	March 29.	Wind N.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 48 hundredths of an inch. { Between the 30th and 31st of March, in the morning, the mercury fell from 29.68 to 29.20.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 16°. { The difference in the height of the mercury, on the 29th and 30th of March, before sun-rise, was 24° and 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 2.768 inches in depth.

The most remarkable circumstance relating to meteorology during the month that is now closed, is the severe cold that has for very many days been experienced. The several boisterous and stormy days and nights which have occurred, we naturally look for soon after the equinoxes : in the present season they have happened rather later than usual.

Vegetation, as might be expected, considering the state of the atmosphere, is remarkably backward ; more than we have witnessed for some years past.

The wind has been many days in the N. E. ; and both snow and hail have fallen three or four times during the month.

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\*. \* Persons who reside Abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane ; to France, Hamburgh, Lisbon, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BISHOP, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane ; to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Thirty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House ; and to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SMITH, of the General Post Office, No. 3, Sherborne-lane. It may also be had of all Persons who deal in Books, at those Places, and also in every Part of the World.

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\*. \* Our Agricultural Report has not reached us in time for insertion.



THE  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

S P E

*in fac simile of the first four Lines of*

**PTO**

*From the ancient Stone inscribed*

*discovered by*

taken from them at the

**BR**

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ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΥ ΚΑΙ Γ  
ΘΕΟΥ ΣΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΛΩΝ  
ΜΕΓΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΕ ΑΝΩ  
ΑΙΩΝΟΒΙΟΥ Η ΓΛΗΜΕΝΟΥ Υ



# DECLARATION

of the Decree of the Egyptian Priests in honour of  
Ptolemy the Fifth,

described in the Hieroglyphic, Vulgar Egyptian & Greek Characters,  
by the French, a short distance from  
— ROSETTA, —

the Surrender of ALEXANDRIA, and now deposited in the  
BRITISH MUSEUM.

Engraved by Henry & Son No 7 Tower Lane Chiswick

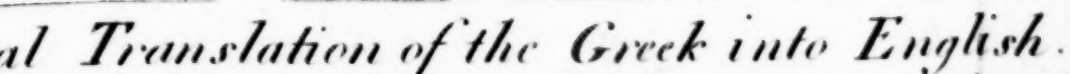
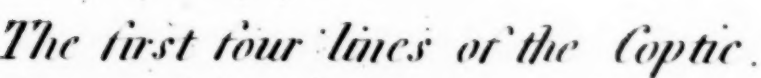
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The young king  
respectful of  
the great king  
the immortal







kingdom from his father, the lord of kings, greatly glorious, who settled the affairs of Egypt, the restorer of the life of men, lord of thirty years, like Vulcan the great king, like the Sun spring of the Gods Philopateres, whom Vulcan approved, to whom the Sun gave Victory, the living image of the sacred Eagle, the eagle Alexander, and of the Gods Soteres, and the Gods brothers, and the Gods



Coptic.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Greek.

ΑΕΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΔΟΞΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΤΗΝ ΛΙΓΥ  
 ΡΙΟΥ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΝΤΑΕΤΗΡΙΔΩΝ ΚΑΘΑΠΕΡ  
 ΚΙΜΛΣΕΝ ΩΙΟΗΛΙΟΣ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ ΤΗΝ ΝΙΚΗΝ ΕΙΚ  
 ΑΙΟΕΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΟΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ ΚΑ

Greek into English.

and of kings, greatly glorious, who settled the affairs of Egypt, and  
 en, lord of thirty years, like Vulcan the great king, like the Sun

whom Vulcan approved, to whom the Sun gave Victory, the living image of Jupiter, the son of the Sun, Pto-  
 under and of the Gods Seteres, and the Gods brothers, and the Gods benefactors, and the Gods Philopa



four lines of the Hieroglyphics.



ΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΗΦΑΙΣ ΤΟΣΟΜΕΓΛΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΘΗΚΟΝΟΣ ΙΩΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΣ ΥΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΥ ΠΤΟΛΙΟ ΕΩΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΩΝ ΚΛΙΘΕΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡ

ΠΤΟΝ ΚΛΤΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΗΦΑΙΣ ΤΟΣΟΜΕΓΛΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΘΗΚΟΝΟΣ ΙΩΣΗΣ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΟΣ ΥΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΥ ΠΤΟΛΙΟ ΕΩΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΩΝ ΚΛΙΘΕΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡ





